

ALABAMA

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build 5 new Armed Forces Reserve Center and 1 Area Maintenance Support Activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Close 9 Army Reserve Centers Relocate Detachment 1, 450th Military Police Company Close 1 Area Maintenance Support Activity Close 6 National Guard Readiness Centers and realign the 31st Chemical Brigade with State permission
Anniston Army Depot	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Depot maintenance functions from Red River Army Depot Depot maintenance of Combat Vehicles and Other equipment from Rock Island Arsenal Depot maintenance of Other Components from Naval Weapons Station Seal Beach Depot maintenance of Engines, Transmissions, Other Components and Small Arms from Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, California. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supply functions and storage and distribution functions for tires, packaged petroleum, oil and lubricants, and compressed gasses All wholesale storage and distribution functions and associated inventories except minimum necessary to support Anniston, and to serve as a wholesale Forward Distribution Point
Ft Rucker	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aviation Logistics School consolidating with the Aviation Center and School 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aviation Technical Test Center to Redstone Arsenal
Redstone Arsenal	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2nd Recruiting Brigade from Ft Gillem Missile Defense Agency and Army Space and Missile Defense Command functions from lease space HQ Army Materiel Command and US Army Security Assistance Command from Ft Belvoir Aviation Technical Test Center from Ft Rucker to consolidate with Technical Test Center Rotary wing air platform research, development and acquisition from Warner-Robins Air Force Base 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Missile and Munitions Center to Ft Lee Inventory Control Point functions for Aviation and Missile Consumable Items and procurement management and related support functions for Aviation and Missile Depot Level Repairables Joint Robotics program development and acquisitions to Detroit Arsenal Information Systems Development and Acquisition to Aberdeen Proving Ground

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
-150	2,774	900	\$833.0	\$135.6

- Anniston Army Depot becomes a DoD Center of Industrial and Technical Excellence
- Redstone Arsenal a multi-functional installation that serves as the home to a Life Cycle Management Command, various Field Operating Agencies and Headquarters in support for of the Joint Warfighter at Redstone Arsenal
- Aviation training is consolidated at Ft Rucker and aviation test and evaluation at Redstone Arsenal.
- Closing RC facilities is offset by the construction of modern AFRCs that will be the right size and design to support units that will be stationed there. Transforming RC facilities in Alabama will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 3000 RC soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in the State of Alabama

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of Alabama into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed facilities will provide the capability to conduct Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Anti-Terror / Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

Joint Force Headquarters Montgomery, AL (New Facility)

Close the Screws Army Reserve Center in Montgomery, Alabama; close the Cleveland Abbot Army Reserve Center, Tuskegee, Alabama; close the Harry Gary, Jr. Army Reserve Center, in Enterprise, Alabama; close the Quarles-Flowers Army Reserve Center in Decatur, Alabama; close the Grady Anderson Army Reserve Center, Troy, Alabama; and relocate all units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) at the Alabama Army National Guard Joint Forces Headquarters Complex in Montgomery, AL, if the Army is able to acquire suitable property for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate ARNG units currently located on the Alabama Army National Guard Joint Forces Headquarters Complex in Montgomery, Alabama, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Birmingham ANG Base, AL (New Facility)

Realign Birmingham Armed Forces Reserve Center, Birmingham, Alabama, by relocating Detachment 1, 450th Military Police Company into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) on or near Birmingham Air National Guard Base, Birmingham, Alabama, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facility. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate the Alabama National Guard units from the following Alabama ARNG Readiness Centers: Fort Graham, Fort Hanna and Fort Terhune, Birmingham, Alabama, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Mobile, AL (New Facility)

Close the Wright United States Army Reserve Center, Mobile, Alabama and relocate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in Mobile, Alabama, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facility. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Alabama National Guard units from the following Alabama ARNG Readiness Centers: Fort Ganey, and Fort Hardeman, Mobile, Alabama, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Tuscaloosa, AL (New Facility)

Close the Finnell United States Army Reserve Center and the Area Maintenance Support Activity, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and the Vicksburg United States Army Reserve Center, Vicksburg, Mississippi, and relocate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center and Area Maintenance Support Activity (AMSA) in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC and AMSA shall have the capability to accommodate the 31st Chemical Brigade from the Northport Alabama Army National Guard Readiness Center, and units from the Fort Powell-Shamblin Alabama Army National Guard Readiness Center, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Pelham Range, AL (New Facility)

Close the Faith Wing United States Army Reserve Center on Fort McClellan, Alabama and relocate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Pelham Range in Anniston, Alabama.

Why: The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best locations because they optimized the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Other

The Department of Defense understands that the State of Alabama will close ALARNG Readiness Centers: Fort Graham, Fort Hanna, Fort Terhune, Fort Ganey, Fort Hardeman and Fort Powell-Shamblin and realign the Northport Alabama Army National Guard Readiness Center by relocating the 31st Chemical Brigade to the new AFRC. The new Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

Quantitative Results

Number of USAR Centers Closed for that state	10	Number of opportunities to close ARNG Armories for that state	7
Approximate Closing Square Footage	345,240	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	394,136

Estimated Implementation Timeline:

Design new AFRCs and acquire land	FY06	Construct new AFRCs	FY07
Relocate units to new AFRCs	FY08	Shut down closing facilities	FY08

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of Alabama will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 3000 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DoD.
- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities. Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.
- A team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command conducted a military value assessment of state-owned and Army Reserve sub-threshold facilities. These facilities were assessed, specifically against DoD Criteria one through

four, in their ability to support joint stationing options that enhance Army and DoD transformation.

- The Department of the Army decided to consolidate multiple Army Reserve Centers and, where allowed, Army National Guard Armories into modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers because of their potential to enhance Reserve Component operations, training, mobilization and power projection capabilities, and their ability to sustain recruiting and retention.
- The sites for the new AFRCs are also based on their ability to consolidate functions wherever appropriate, to include schools, personnel, logistics, and other management functions.
- New AFRC sites were also selected based on their ability to relocate Reserve Component units and activities from leased and encroached properties that do not meet anti-terrorism and force-protection requirements onto established military facilities, and their ability to ensure the future readiness of Army forces while reducing the long-term costs of sustaining the base structure.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the closure of these Reserve Component properties and the construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center will be minimal.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

08 Sept 05	BRAC Commission recommendations due to President
23 Sept 05	President approves/disapproves Commission recommendations
20 Oct 05	Commission resubmits recommendations (if initially rejected by President)
07 Nov 05	President submits final recommendations to Congress. Once submitted, the plan becomes final within 45 legislative days, unless Congress passes a joint resolution to block the entire package.

According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Anniston Army Depot

BRAC 05 recognizes Anniston Army Depot as a designated DoD Center of Industrial and Technical Excellence (CITE) for the inclusive commodity of ground combat vehicles (track and wheel) and all associated Depot Level Reparable components. This transformational process reduces duplication of capabilities into a robust multi-functional maintenance center that capitalize on the best business practices of DoD's Industrial Base and the ability to partner with civilian industry to achieve maximum utilization of existing capacity of both while achieving the most favorable economic efficiencies for all of DoD.

Incoming Activities

What: Depot maintenance of Armament and Structural Components, Combat Vehicles, Construction Equipment, Depot Fleet/Field Support, Engines and Transmissions, Fabrication and Manufacturing, and Fire Control Systems and Components from Red River Army Depot, Texas.

Why: Removes redundancy and relocates functions to other DoD Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence that support readiness for all the Services.

What: Depot maintenance of Combat Vehicles and Other Equipment from Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois.

Why: Removes redundancy and relocates functions to other DoD Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence that support readiness for all the Services.

What: Depot maintenance of Other Components from NAVWPNSTA Seal Beach, California

Why: Removes redundancy and relocates functions to other DoD Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence that support readiness for all the Services.

What: Depot maintenance of Engines, Transmissions, Other Components and Small Arms from Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, California.

Why: Removes redundancy and relocates functions to other DoD Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence that support readiness for our soldiers.

Departing Activities

What: Disestablishes the storage and distribution functions for tires; packaged petroleum, oils, and lubricants; and compressed gases.

Why: Achieves economies and efficiencies that enhance the effectiveness of logistics support to forces as they transition to more joint and expeditionary operations.

What: Consolidates the supply, storage, and distribution functions and associated inventories of the Defense Distribution Depot Anniston, AL, with all other supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories that exist at Anniston Army Depot to support depot operations, maintenance, and production. Retains the minimum necessary supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories required to support Anniston Army Depot, and to serve as a wholesale

Forward Distribution Point. Relocates all other wholesale storage and distribution functions and associated inventories to the Warner Robbins Strategic Distribution Platform.

Why: Achieves economies and efficiencies that enhance the effectiveness of logistics support to forces as they transition to more joint and expeditionary operations.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
0	+1,034	0	\$142,206,724

Implementation Timeline:

According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications: (Anniston Army Depot Work Force)

- Anniston Army Depot has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it will continue to do so.
- Anniston Army Depot will gain a new importance as a DoD Center of Industrial and Technical Excellence. It becomes a focal point for one of the most critical aspects of Army combat capability. The vehicles and combat equipment on which our Soldiers depend.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- Anniston Army Depot has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it will continue to do so.
- Anniston Army Depot will gain a new importance as a DoD Center of Industrial and Technical Excellence. It becomes a focal point for one of the most critical aspects of Army combat capability. The vehicles and combat equipment on which our Soldiers depend.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the change in mission to increase significantly.
 - There will be more families living in the local community, more children attending local schools and more customers at local businesses.
 - It will potentially also bring additional jobs that will need to be filled from the local community.

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

16 May 05	SECDEF forwards Recommendations to BRAC Commission
08 Sept 05	BRAC Commission recommendations due to President
23 Sept 05	President approves/disapproves Commission recommendations
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BRAC Recommendations impacting Anniston Army Depot

- Close Red River Army Depot
- Realign Rock Island Arsenal
- Realign Seal Beach
- Privatize Tires, POL, and Gases
- 4 Regional Strategic Distribution Platforms
- Realign Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow

Fort Rucker

BRAC 05 recommendations consolidate the Aviation Logistics School with the Aviation Center and School at Fort Rucker, AL and relocate the Aviation Technical Test Center to Redstone Arsenal, AL.

Gaining Activities

What: The Aviation Logistics School from Fort Eustis, VA.

Why: Consolidates Aviation training and doctrine development at a single location; fosters consistency, standardization and training proficiency. It consolidates both Aviation skill level I producing courses at one location, which reduces the total number of Military Occupational Skills (MOS) training locations (reducing the TRADOC footprint). This provides the same or a better level of training at reduced costs.

Losing Activities

What The Aviation Technical Test Center to Redstone Arsenal, AL.

Why: Consolidates the Aviation Technical Test Center from Fort Rucker with the Technical Test Center at Redstone Arsenal. This action creates the Joint Center for Rotary Wing Air Platform Development, Acquisition, Test and Evaluation at Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, AL. The end-state of this recommendation builds upon existing rotary wing air platform technical expertise and facilities in place at the two principal sites and provides focused support for future aviation technological advances in rotorcraft development.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
-55	154	+1,789	\$397.4M

Implementation Timeline: According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications : (Fort Rucker Work Force)

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

- Ft Rucker has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it will continue to do so. It remains the hub for Army aviation training.
- The transformation objectives of the US Army seek to retain installations that are capable of accepting multiple missions.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- Ft Rucker has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it will continue to do so. It remains the hub for Army aviation training.
- The consolidation of functions, both aviation training and with Aviation logistics training here, and Aviation Test and Evaluation training with other technical functions at Redstone are part of the Army vision to gain a more efficient and effective organization through rebasing to support Army requirements now and into the future.
- BRAC seeks to focus on the best use of current and future mission capabilities.

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BRAC Recommendations that impact Fort Rucker:

Aviation Logistics to Fort Rucker

Establish Centers for Rotary Wing Air Platform DAT&E

Redstone Arsenal

BRAC 05 recommendations transform Redstone Arsenal into a more robust multi-functional installation that serves as the home to a Life Cycle Management Command (AMCOM), that is responsible for two high-dollar weapons system commodities (Aviation & Missiles). It further enhances the overall synergy of Army logistics by relocating, Headquarters, US Army Materiel Command to Redstone, an installation that includes various Field Operating Agencies and Headquarters that provide key Joint operation and research capability to all of DoD. The further addition of technical and research capacity to Redstone further enhances the total synergy of the DoD for rotary wing aviation and missile systems, and is further enhanced by partnering capabilities with the co-located NASA facilities at Redstone.

Incoming Activities

What: Activities in rotary wing air platform research, and development, acquisition, test and evaluation activities from Fort Rucker, and Warner-Robins Air Force Base, Georgia.

Why: Establish Joint Center for Rotary Wing Air Platform RDAT&E.

What: Missile Defense Agency (MDA) functions, and USA Space & Missile Defense Command (SMDC) from various leased locations.

Why: Consolidates headquarters to one location, moves personnel from leased office space in the National Capital Region, and provides enhanced force protection for DoD activities on a military installation.

What: HQ, Army Material Command (AMC) and United States Army Security Assistance Command (USASAC) from Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

Why: Moves Army headquarters agencies out of the National Capital Region and collocates AMC Headquarters with one of its major subordinate commands.

What: 2nd Recruiting Brigade from Fort Gillem, Georgia.

Why: Locates the unit in a central southeastern U.S. location with access to a transportation center in Huntsville, AL.

Departing Activities

What: Joint robotics program development and acquisition activities to Detroit Arsenal, Warren, MI, and consolidate them with the Program Executive Office (PEO) Ground Combat Systems, PEO Combat Support and Combat Service Support and Tank Automotive Research Development Engineering Center.

Why: Consolidate Department of Defense expertise in Ground Vehicle Development and Acquisition activities at Detroit Arsenal.

What: Consolidate Information Systems Development and Acquisition to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

Why: Consolidation of R, D&A at a single site is essential to achieve the transformational objective.

What: Missile and Munitions Center to Fort Lee, Virginia.

Why: Consolidates Combat Service Support (CSS) training and doctrine development at a single installation.

What: Inventory Control Point functions for Aviation Consumable Items to Defense Supply Center Richmond, VA, and reestablish them as Defense Logistics Agency Aviation Inventory Control Point functions; procurement management functions for Aviation Depot Level Repairables and designate them as Defense Supply Center Richmond, VA, Aviation Inventory Control Point functions; Inventory Control Point functions for Missile Consumable Items to Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, and reestablish them as Defense Logistics Agency Missile Inventory Control Point functions; procurement management functions for Missile Depot Level Repairables and designate them as Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, Missile Inventory Control Point functions; and relocate a portion of the remaining integrated materiel management, user, and related support functions necessary to oversee the Inventory Control Point activities at Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD, Detroit Arsenal, MI, and Redstone Arsenal, AL, to Fort Belvoir, VA.

Why: Supports the acquisition management of the remaining Service Consumable Items and Depot Level Repairables of a single DoD agency/activity.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
-95	+1,568	-889	\$293.4M

Implementation Timeline:

According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications: (Redstone Arsenal Work Force)

- Redstone Army Arsenal has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it will continue to do so.
- The Industrial and Supply functions at Redstone Arsenal will continue to support Soldiers and the Army as it continues to transform.

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- Redstone Arsenal has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it will continue to do so.
- The Industrial and Supply functions at Redstone Arsenal will continue to support Soldiers and the Army as it continues to transform.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

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BRAC Recommendations impacting Redstone Arsenal

- Close Fort Gillem
- Combat Service Support Center at Fort Lee
- Missile Defense Agency and USA Space & Missile Defense Command to Redstone Arsenal
- Relocate Army Headquarters and Field Operating Agencies
- Inventory Control Points to DLA
- Joint Center for Land Vehicle RDAT&E
- Establish Centers for Rotary Wing Air Platform RDAT&E
- Close Fort Monmouth

ALASKA

Ft Richardson	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Validated the temporary stationing of an Infantry BCT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation management functions to Elmendorf Air Force Base Civilian Personnel Office
Ft Wainwright	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cold Regions Test Center (CRTC) headquarters to Ft Greely
Ft Greely	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cold Regions Test Center (CRTC) from Ft Wainwright 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
-86	-199	0	\$0.0	-\$18.2

- The Cold Regions Test Center remains in Alaska while improving efficiency of operations and enhancing personnel safety by moving to Ft Greely.
- Civilian Personnel Operations Centers are consolidated at Ft Huachuca to reduce excess capacity, and achieve manpower savings through elimination of duplicate functions with a personnel reduction of less than 300 people.

- Over two-thirds of the positions leaving Ft. Richardson, transfer to the Air Force at Elmendorf AFB.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The BRAC 05 analysis recognized the importance of Ft. Richardson and its current missions.
- BRAC recommendations at Ft. Richardson shift management responsibilities for several military functions.
- There is little impact to workforce or the communities surrounding Ft. Richardson.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

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BRAC Recommendations impacting Ft. Richardson

- Establish Joint Bases
- Consolidate Civilian Personnel Offices

Fort Richardson

BRAC 2005 has a minimal impact at Ft. Richardson. The Army intends to realign Fort Richardson's garrison functions under Elemendorf Air Force Base and transfer CPOC functions to a consolidated center at Ft. Huachuca, AZ.

Incoming Activities

None.

Departing Activities

What: Civilian Personnel Operations Center to Ft. Huachuca, AZ.

Why: This recommendation supports a broader initiative to consolidate Civilian Personnel Offices within each Service and the transactional functions among the Defense Agencies. This will reduce use of leased facilities and achieve efficiencies through consolidation and elimination of duplicate functions.

Other

What: Consolidate installation management of Ft. Richardson and Elmendorf AFB under Elmendorf.

Why: This recommendation seeks to provide better services at better prices by consolidating the installation management of the installations in the region and consolidating management of commonly provided functions.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
-84	-194	0	\$ 0

Implementation Timeline: According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications: (Fort Richardson Work Force)

- The BRAC 05 analysis recognized the importance of Ft. Richardson and its current missions.
- The BRAC recommendations have negligible impact on the Ft. Richardson workforce.

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

Fort Wainwright

The Army realigns Fort Wainwright by relocating the Cold Regions Test Center (CRTC) headquarters from Fort Wainwright to Fort Greely.

Incoming Activities

What: The Cold Regions Test Center (CRTC) headquarters to Fort Greely.

Why: This action improves efficiency of operations and enhances personnel safety. It relocates headquarters closer to the CRTC's test mission execution on the Bolio Lake Range Complex. This complex, although realigned under Ft. Wainwright in BRAC 95, is only 10 miles south of Fort Greely but 100 miles from Ft. Wainwright's cantonment area. This action would enhance interoperability and reduce costs by permitting personnel to live closer to their primary work site, thus, avoiding a 200-mile round trip between quarters and work sites. Decreases the risks associated with the required year-round travel in extreme weather conditions. Results in more efficient and cost effective monitoring & control of arctic testing of transformational systems. This candidate recommendation did not consider other locations since the CRTC headquarters only manages testing at one site.

Departing Activities

None

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate
-4	-1	0	\$ 0

Implementation Timeline: According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications:

- Improves operational efficiency and reduce costs by eliminating the need for a 200-mile round trip between quarters and work sites for 125 trips annually.

External Communications:

- This recommendation will not result in any job reductions (direct or indirect) over the 2006-2011 period in the Fairbanks metropolitan area since it encompasses both Fort Wainwright and Fort Greely.

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

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BRAC Recommendations impacting Fort Wainwright

- Relocate the Cold Regions Test Center (CRTC) headquarters from Fort Wainwright to Fort Greely

ARIZONA

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Armed Forces Reserve Center and Maintenance Facility • 1 Armed Forces Reserve Center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close 2 Army Reserve Centers • Close 1 Area Maintenance Support Activity • Close 1 National Guard Reserve Center and Organization Maintenance Shop and realign 1 National Guard Readiness Center with State permission
Ft Huachuca	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civilian Personnel Operations Centers consolidated at Ft Huachuca 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory Control Point functions for consumable items to Defense Logistics Agency • Integrated Materiel Management Center functions to Aberdeen Proving Grounds, MD • All mobilization processing functions to Ft Bliss

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
0	-168	0	\$0.0	-\$8.8

- Realigns a lower threshold mobilization site to an existing large capacity site and enables the transformation into a Joint Pre-Deployment / Mobilization Platform at Ft Bliss
- Supports the migration of the remaining Service Consumable Items to the oversight and management of a single DoD agency
- Closing RC facilities is offset by the construction of modern AFRCs that will be the right size and design to support units that will be stationed there. Transforming RC facilities will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 1570 RC soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in the State of Arizona

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of Arizona into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed facilities will provide the capability to conduct Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Anti-Terror / Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) Marana (New Facility)

Close the United States Army Reserve Center, Allen Hall near Tucson Arizona and the Area Maintenance Support Activity 18 on Fort Huachuca, Arizona by relocating all units from the closed facilities to an Armed Forces Reserve Center and maintenance facility on the Arizona Army National Guard Silverbell Army Heliport/Pinal Air Park in Marana, Arizona, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate the Arizona National Guard 860th MP Company and the 98th Troop Command from Papago Park Readiness Center, if the State of Arizona decides to relocate those units.

AFRC Buckeye (New Facility)

Close the Deer Valley United States Army Reserve Center (#2) in Phoenix and re-locate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on the Arizona Army National Guard Buckeye Training Site. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate units from the Army National Guard Phoenix Readiness Center, if the State of Arizona decides to relocate those units.

Why: The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best locations because they optimized the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Other

The Department of Defense understands that the State of Arizona will close the Army National Guard Reserve Center and Organizational Maintenance Shop Phoenix, Arizona, and realign the Papago Park Army National Guard Readiness Center by relocating the 860th Military Police Company and the 98th Troop Command. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

Quantitative Results

USAR Facilities	3	ARNG Facilities closing	1
Approximate Closing Square Footage	94,040	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	156,543

Estimated Implementation Timeline:

Design new AFRCs and acquire land	FY06	Construct new AFRCs	FY07
Relocate units to new AFRCs	FY08	Shut down closing facilities	FY08

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of Arizona will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 1570 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DoD.
- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities. Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges

among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.

- A team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command conducted a military value assessment of state-owned and Army Reserve sub-threshold facilities. These facilities were assessed, specifically against DoD Criteria one through four, in their ability to support joint stationing options that enhance Army and DoD transformation.
- The Department of the Army decided to consolidate multiple Army Reserve Centers and, where allowed, Army National Guard Armories into modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers because of their potential to enhance Reserve Component operations, training, mobilization and power projection capabilities, and their ability to sustain recruiting and retention.
- The sites for the new AFRCs are also based on their ability to consolidate functions wherever appropriate, to include schools, personnel, logistics, and other management functions.
- New AFRC sites were also selected based on their ability to relocate Reserve Component units and activities from leased and encroached properties that do not meet anti-terrorism and force-protection requirements onto established military facilities, and their ability to ensure the future readiness of Army forces while reducing the long-term costs of sustaining the base structure.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the closure of these Reserve Component properties and the construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center will be minimal.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

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According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Fort Huachuca

BRAC 05 recommendations have minor impacts on Ft Huachuca. They consolidate Civilian Personnel Operations centers at Ft Huachuca, and relocate mobilization processing functions to Fort Bliss. Supply Inventory Control Point functions also move to Ohio.

Gaining Activities

What: The Civilian Personnel Operations Center from Fort Richardson, AK.

Why: This action consolidates the Civilian Personnel Operations Centers from Fort Richardson with the one at Fort Huachuca. This relocation reduces excess capacity, and achieves manpower savings through consolidation and elimination of duplicate functions. It also supports the Administration's urging of federal agencies to consolidate personnel services.

Losing Activities

What: The mobilization processing functions to Fort Bliss, TX.

Why: This relocation realigns a lower threshold mobilization site to an existing large capacity site and enables the transformation into a Joint Pre-Deployment/Mobilization Platform at Fort Bliss. Anticipate the long term effect of creating a pre-deployment/ mobilization center of excellence, leveraging economies of scale, reducing costs, and improving service to mobilized service members. The creation of this platform at Fort Bliss has the added military value of strategic location, Power Projection Platform (PPP) and deployment capabilities. It also has an adjoining Air Force installation thereby gaining the opportunity to increase partnership and enhance existing joint service facilities and capabilities.

What: The Budget/Funding, Contracting, Cataloging, Requisition Processing, Customer Services, Item Management, Stock Control, Weapon System Secondary Item Support, Requirements Determination, and Integrated Materiel Management Technical Support Inventory Control Point functions from Fort Huachuca, AZ to the Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH. Also relocate the remaining integrated materiel management, user, and related support functions to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

Why: This action, together with elements of other recommendations, supports the migration of the remaining Service Consumable Items to the oversight and management of a single DoD agency/activity. This also allows for the relocation of the remaining Army ICP functions at Fort Huachuca (integrated materiel management, user, and related support functions) to be collocated with its respective Life Cycle Management Command. Also achieves economies and efficiencies that enhance the effectiveness of logistics support to forces as they transition to more joint and expeditionary operations.

What: Maintenance Support Activity 18 to an Armed Forces Reserve Center and maintenance facility on the Arizona Army National Guard Silverbell Army Heliport/Pinal Air Park in Marana, AZ.

Why:

This action is part of the recommendation that transforms Reserve Component facilities throughout the State of Arizona. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives. This closure an Army Maintenance Support Activity reduces military manpower and associated costs for maintaining existing facilities. Joint use facilities will significantly reduce operating costs and create improved business processes.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
0	-168	0	\$ 0

Implementation Timeline: According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications: (Fort Huachuca Work Force)

- Ft. Huachuca has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and will continue to do so.
- The transformation objectives of the US Army seek to retain installations that are capable of accepting multiple missions.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- BRAC seeks to focus on the best use of current and future mission capabilities.
- Multi-purpose installations were retained to support the widest range of possible missions.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

16 May 05 SECDEF forwards Recommendations to BRAC Commission

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

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BRAC Recommendations that impact Fort Huachuca:

Consolidate CPOs

Joint Mobilization Sites

Inventory Control Point to the Defense Logistics Agency

Transform Reserve Component in Arizona

ARKANSAS

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build 8 multi-component Armed Forces Reserve Centers and a Joint Maintenance Facility • Realign Camp Pike Reserve Complex by disestablishing the 90th RRC and activating a Sustainment Brigade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close 7 Army Reserve Centers and 1 maintenance facility • Realign 2 Army Reserve Centers • Close 13 Readiness Centers and two maintenance facilities with State permission
Pine Bluff Arsenal	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocate units into a new AFRC from a closed Army Reserve Center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
0	0	0	\$0.0	\$0.0

- The Army intends to transform Pine Bluff Arsenal into a multi-functional Munitions Center of Excellence.
- Closing RC facilities is offset by the construction of modern AFRCs that will be the right size and design to support units that will be stationed there. Transforming Reserve Component facilities in Arkansas will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 2600 RC soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in the State of Arkansas

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of Arkansas into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed facilities will provide the capability to conduct Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Anti-Terror / Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) Arkadelphia (New Facility)

Close the United States Army Reserve Center, Arkadelphia, Arkansas and re-locate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in Arkadelphia, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Arkansas National Guard units from the Arkansas Army National Guard Readiness Center, Arkadelphia if the State of Arkansas decides to relocate those units.

AFRC Camden (Addition/Alteration)

Close the United States Army Reserve Center, Camden, Arkansas and relocate units into an Armed Forces Reserve Center by converting the Arkansas Army National Guard Readiness Center, Camden if the state decides to alter their facility.

AFRC El Dorado (New Facility)

Close the United States Army Reserve Center, El Dorado, Arkansas and re-locate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in El Dorado, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Arkansas National Guard units from the Arkansas Army National Guard Readiness Center, El Dorado if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Fort Chaffee (New Facility)

Realign the Army Reserve Center, Darby, Arkansas, by relocating the 341st Engineer Company and elements of the 75th Division (Exercise) from buildings #2552-2560, 2516, and 2519, Fort Chaffee, AR into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center, on Fort Chaffee, AR. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Arkansas National Guard units from the following Arkansas National Guard Readiness Centers: the Arkansas Army National Guard Readiness Center, Charleston, AR, the Arkansas Army National Guard Readiness Center, Van Buren, AR, and the Arkansas Army National Guard Readiness Center, Fort Smith, AR, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Joint Maintenance Facility, Fort Chaffee (New Facility)

Close the Army Reserve Equipment Concentration Site (ECS), Barling, Arkansas and relocate units to a new Joint Maintenance Facility on Fort Chaffee, Arkansas. The new Joint Maintenance Facility shall have the capability to accommodate Arkansas National Guard units from the

Arkansas Army National Guard Combined Support Maintenance Shop (CSMS) on Fort Chaffee if the State of Arkansas decides to relocate those units.

AFRC Hot Springs (New Facility)

Close the United States Army Reserve Center, Hot Springs, Arkansas and the United States Army Reserve Organizational Maintenance Activity (OMS), Malvern, AR and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on property located in Hot Springs, AR, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Arkansas Army National Guard units from the Arkansas Army National Guard Readiness Center in Hot Springs, AR if the State of Arkansas decides to relocate those units.

AFRC Jonesboro (New Facility)

Close the United States Army Reserve Center, Jonesboro, Arkansas and relocate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center and Field Maintenance Site in Jonesboro, AR if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Arkansas National Guard units from the Arkansas Army National Guard Readiness Center, Jonesboro, AR, the Arkansas Army National Guard Readiness Center, Paragould, AR and the Field Maintenance Site (FMS), Jonesboro, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Northwest Arkansas (New Facility)

Close the Pond United States Army Reserve Center, Fayetteville, Arkansas and re-locate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in Northwest Arkansas, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Arkansas National Guard units from the Arkansas Army National Guard Readiness Centers in Fayetteville, Springdale, Rogers and Bentonville, Arkansas if the State of Arkansas decides to relocate those units.

AFRC Pine Bluff (New Facility)

Close the Stone United States Army Reserve Center, Pine Bluff, Arkansas and re-locate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Pine Bluff Arsenal, Arkansas. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Arkansas National Guard units from the Arkansas Army National Guard Readiness Center, Pine Bluff if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Why: The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best locations because they optimized the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Other

The Department of Defense understands that the State of Arkansas will close fifteen Arkansas Army National Guard Readiness Centers: Charleston, Van Buren, Fort Smith, Jonesboro, Paragould, El Dorado, Pine Bluff, Arkadelphia, Fayetteville, Springdale, Rogers, Bentonville, and Hot Springs, the Fort Chaffee Combined Support Maintenance Shop and the Jonesboro Field Maintenance Shop. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

Quantitative Results

USAR Facilities closing	8	ARNG Facilities closing	15
Approximate Closing Square Footage	614,538	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	586,916

Estimated Implementation Timeline:

Design new AFRCs and acquire land	FY06	Construct new AFRCs	FY07
Relocate units to new AFRCs	FY08	Shut down closing facilities	FY08

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of Arkansas will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 2600 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DoD.

- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities. Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.
- A team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command conducted a military value assessment of state-owned and Army Reserve sub-threshold facilities. These facilities were assessed, specifically against DoD Criteria one through four, in their ability to support joint stationing options that enhance Army and DoD transformation.
- The Department of the Army decided to consolidate multiple Army Reserve Centers and, where allowed, Army National Guard Armories into modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers because of their potential to enhance Reserve Component operations, training, mobilization and power projection capabilities, and their ability to sustain recruiting and retention.
- The sites for the new AFRCs are also based on their ability to consolidate functions wherever appropriate, to include schools, personnel, logistics, and other management functions.
- New AFRC sites were also selected based on their ability to relocate Reserve Component units and activities from leased and encroached properties that do not meet anti-terrorism and force-protection requirements onto established military facilities, and their ability to ensure the future readiness of Army forces while reducing the long-term costs of sustaining the base structure.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the closure of these Reserve Component properties and the construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center will be minimal.

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Pine Bluff Arsenal

BRAC 05 recommendations transform Pine Bluff Arsenal into a multi-functional Munitions Center of Excellence that fulfills total munitions capability through Munitions Production, Munitions Demilitarization, Munitions Storage and Distribution and Munitions Maintenance. The goal is to support Joint readiness by producing, maintaining, storing and delivering in a timely manner, the munitions needed to support the war-fighter. This effort was accomplished through the elimination of excess and redundancy within the industrial base. Costs identified to modernize remaining infrastructure will allow us to move out of a Cold War environment into one that is capable of supporting 21st century requirements for the manufacture of artillery, bombs, Energetics, medium caliber, missiles, mines, mortars, rockets, pyro/demo, small caliber, tank and torpedoes.

Incoming Activities

What: Re-locate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center, from the Stone United States Army Reserve Center, Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

Why: Transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of Arkansas into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies.

Departing Activities

None

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
0	0	0	\$8,925,093

Implementation Timeline:

According to BRAC law, this action must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications (Pine Bluff Work Force)

- Pine Bluff Arsenal has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it will continue to do so.
- The transformation objectives of the US Army seek to retain installations that are capable of accepting multiple missions.

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

- Pine Bluff Arsenal will gain a new importance as a DoD Munitions Center of Excellence. It becomes a focal point for one of the most critical aspects of Army combat capability. The ammunition on which our Soldiers depend.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- Pine Bluff Arsenal has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it will continue to do so.
- The transformation objectives of the US Army seek to retain installations that are capable of accepting multiple missions.
- Pine Bluff Arsenal will gain a new importance as a DoD Munitions Center of Excellence. It becomes a focal point for one of the most critical aspects of Army combat capability the ammunition on which our Soldiers depend.

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BRAC Recommendations impacting Pine Bluff Arsenal

- Transform Reserve Components in Arkansas

CALIFORNIA

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build 1 Armed Forces Reserve Center with an Organizational Maintenance Shop • Build 1 Armed Forces Reserve Center • Build a Southwest Regional Readiness Command Headquarters at Moffett Field • Relocate the 91st Div (TSD) to Ft Hunter Liggett 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close 6 Army Reserve Centers • Close 1 Marine Corps Reserve Center • Close 2 Naval Reserve Center. • Close 5 California Army Guard Armories and 1 Organizational Maintenance Shop with State permission
Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None, close Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocate the artillery cartridge case metal parts functions to Rock Island Arsenal
Sierra Army Depot	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Munitions storage functions to Tooele Army Depot • Munitions demil function to McAlester AAP • Munitions demil function to Crane AAP

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
0	-4	0	\$0.0	-\$0.2

- Closure of Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant eliminates excess, reduces redundancy, and transforms munitions production and storage installations into multi-functional munitions centers of excellence.
- Realignment of Sierra Army Depot removes redundancy and supports the development of a multi-functional fully work-loaded Munitions Centers of Excellence that support readiness for all the Services
- Closing Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of modern AFRCs that will be the right size and design to support Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there. Transforming RC facilities will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 3438 RC soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in the State of California

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of California into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed facilities will provide the capability to conduct Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Anti-Terror / Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) Moffett Field (New Facility)

Close the United States Army Reserve Center, Moffett Field, California, the George Richey United States Army Reserve Center, San Jose, California, and the Jones Hall United States Army Reserve Center, Mountain View, California and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center with an Organizational Maintenance Shop on existing Army Reserve property on Moffett Field, California. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate California National Guard Units from the following California ARNG Readiness Centers: Sunnyvale, California, San Lorenzo, California, Redwood City, California, and the Organizational Maintenance Shop, San Jose, California, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Bell (New Facility)

Close the Desiderio United States Army Reserve Center, Pasadena, California, the Schroeder Hall United States Army Reserve Center, Long Beach, California, the Hazard Park United States Army Reserve Center, Los Angeles, California, the United States Marine Corps Reserve Center, Pico Rivera, California, the United States Naval Reserve Center, Encino, California and the United States Naval Reserve Center, San Pedro, California and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on property being transferred to the Army Reserve from the General Services Administration at Bell, California. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate California National Guard Units from the following California ARNG Readiness Centers: Bell, California, and Montebello, California, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Why: The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best locations because they optimized the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Other

The Department of Defense understands that the State of California will close five California Army Guard Armories: Sunnyvale, San Lorenzo, Redwood City, Bell, and Montebello, California, and the Organizational Maintenance Shop, San Jose, California. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

Quantitative Results

USAR Facilities closing	6	ARNG Facilities closing	6
Approximate Closing Square Footage	467,567	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	340,137

Estimated Implementation Timeline:

Design new AFRCs and acquire land	FY06	Construct new AFRCs	FY07
Relocate units to new AFRCs	FY08	Shut down closing facilities	FY08

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of California will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 3438 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DoD.
- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army

had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities. Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.

- A team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command conducted a military value assessment of state-owned and Army Reserve sub-threshold facilities. These facilities were assessed, specifically against DoD Criteria one through four, in their ability to support joint stationing options that enhance Army and DoD transformation.
- The Department of the Army decided to consolidate multiple Army Reserve Centers and, where allowed, Army National Guard Armories into modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers because of their potential to enhance Reserve Component operations, training, mobilization and power projection capabilities, and their ability to sustain recruiting and retention.
- The sites for the new AFRCs are also based on their ability to consolidate functions wherever appropriate, to include schools, personnel, logistics, and other management functions.
- New AFRC sites were also selected based on their ability to relocate Reserve Component units and activities from leased and encroached properties that do not meet anti-terrorism and force-protection requirements onto established military facilities, and their ability to ensure the future readiness of Army forces while reducing the long-term costs of sustaining the base structure.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the closure of these Reserve Component properties and the construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center will be minimal.

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Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant (AAP)

BRAC 05 recommends the closure of Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant, and eliminates excess, reduces redundancy, and transforms remaining munitions production and storage installations into multi-functional munitions centers of excellence.

Departing Activities

What: Artillery cartridge case metal parts functions to Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois.

Why: Removes redundancy and supports the development of multi-functional fully work-loaded Munitions Centers of Excellence that support readiness for all the Services. Additionally, this closure allows DoD to generate efficiencies and nurture partnership with multiple sources in the private sector.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
0	-4	0	0

Implementation Timeline:

According to BRAC law, this action must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications: (Riverbank AAP Work Force)

- Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant has a long and storied history, and has made significant contributions to supporting the Army's missions; however the Army must now look to future requirements and develop an installation portfolio that can support and sustain its new force structure, and missions as the Army transforms to an expeditionary force.
- Each unit and activity transferred from Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant has been placed to enhance its operational or support capability through consolidations or co-locations.
- The result of these hard decisions is a basing configuration that better supports our transforming Army and saves money.

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant has a long and storied history, and has made significant contributions to supporting the Army's missions; however the Army must now look to future requirements and develop an installation portfolio that can support and sustain its new force structure, and missions as the Army transforms to an expeditionary force.
- The indirect economic impact of this closure is estimated at a maximum potential reduction of less than 0.1 percent of economic area employment.
- The Army is committed to working with local communities as Riverbank closes to smooth the transition process.

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BRAC Recommendations impacting Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant

- Close Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant

Sierra Army Depot

BRAC 05 recommendations recognize Sierra as a multi-functional installation that serves as a Joint Expeditionary Logistics Center and strategic power projection platform. Sierra provides storage, maintenance, assembly, and containerization for operational project stocks, strategic configured loads and other items as directed. The realignment of the munitions storage and demil mission to other munitions centers allows for the capability to expand both open and covered storage capacity to meet any future requirements.

Incoming Activities

None

Departing Activities

What: Munitions storage functions to Tooele Army Depot, Utah.

Why: Removes redundancy and supports the development of multi-functional fully work-loaded Munitions Centers of Excellence that support readiness for all the Services.

What: Munitions demil function to McAlester AAP, Oklahoma.

Why: Removes redundancy and supports the development of multi-functional fully work-loaded Munitions Centers of Excellence that support readiness for all the Services.

What: Munitions demil function to Crane AAP, Indiana.

Why: Removes redundancy and supports the development of multi-functional fully work-loaded Munitions Centers of Excellence that support readiness for all the Services.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
0	0	0	0

Implementation Timeline:

According to BRAC law, this action must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

Internal Communications: (Sierra Army Depot Work Force)

- Sierra Army Depot has a long and storied history, and has made significant contributions to supporting the Army's missions; however the Army must now look to future requirements and develop an installation portfolio that can support and sustain its new force structure, and missions as the Army transforms to an expeditionary force.
- Each unit and activity transferred from Sierra has been placed to enhance its operational or support capability through consolidations or co-locations.
- The result of these hard decisions is a basing configuration that better supports our transforming Army and saves money.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- Sierra Army Depot has a long and storied history, and has made significant contributions to supporting the Army's missions; however the Army must now look to future requirements and develop an installation portfolio that can support and sustain its new force structure, and missions as the Army transforms to an expeditionary force.
- The indirect economic impact of this action is estimated at a maximum potential reduction of 0.12 percent of the economic area employment.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

16 May 05	SECDEF forwards Recommendations to BRAC Commission
08 Sept 05	BRAC Commission recommendations due to President
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BRAC Recommendations impacting Sierra Army Depot

- Realign Sierra Army Depot

COLORADO

Ft Carson	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy Brigade Combat Team and UEx Headquarters from Ft Hood • Validated the temporary stationing of a BCT returning from overseas • Various units returning from overseas • Inpatient care services from the United States Air Force Academy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various engineer, air defense artillery and support units

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
4,178	199	0	\$200.0	\$310.5

- While some units at Ft Carson become inactive to facilitate the Army's transformation to a modular force, the number is generally small.
- There will be a net increase at Ft Carson of approximately over 4,000 soldiers by 2011. The end state Soldier population at Ft Carson will exceed 20,000.

Fort Carson

BRAC 05 recommendations recognize Fort Carson as one of the Army's larger maneuver training installations. The Army intends to increase the number of operational units at Fort Carson. The recommendations validate the plan to temporarily station an Infantry Brigade Combat Team (BCT) at Fort Carson in 2006, along with the two BCTs currently stationed at Fort Carson. Fort Carson provides the facilities and training resources for the Army to station four Heavy Brigade Combat Teams (BCT) and a Unit of Employment (UEX) Headquarters. The additional BCT and UEX are relocating from Fort Hood, TX. These recommendations accommodate the return of forces from overseas and the Army's Modular Force Transformation.

Incoming Activities

What: A Heavy Brigade Combat Team and UEX Headquarters from Fort Hood to Fort Carson.

Why: Locate a BCT and UEX Headquarters at an installation capable of meeting their training, readiness, and quality of life requirements. Enhances deployment, redeployment, and training of the Joint Team.

What: Various units returning from overseas.

Why: Relocates units in accordance with known Global Basing and Posture decisions to enhance training, deployability, and force stabilization.

What: The inpatient care services at the United States Air Force Academy to Fort Carson Medical Facilities.

Why: Reduces excess capacity at Fort Carson and relocates medical personnel to an installation with a more diverse workload, providing them with enhanced opportunities to maintain their medical currency.

Departing Activities

What: Inactivate various engineer, air defense artillery and support units.

Why: Inactivation of these units facilitates the Army's transformation to a modular force.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
+4178	+199	NA	\$ 200,000,000

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03. The personnel increase shown here includes only the impact of the BRAC 2005 Recommendations.

Implementation Timeline:

Heavy BCT Move	FY08-09	Return of Forces from Overseas	FY06-08
UEX Headquarters Move	FY08-09	Unit Inactivations	FY06-08

According to BRAC law, this (or these) action(s) must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications: (Fort Carson Work Force)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrates that Fort Carson is a valuable installation to the Army and DoD.
- The Army is transforming the operational force and increasing the number of BCTs from 33 to 43. With the return of forces from overseas, we expect 40 of these BCTs to be permanently stationed in the United States.
 - 2d Brigade, 2d Infantry Division is the first such unit to return and will arrive at Fort Carson before Oct 05.
 - In addition, the Army intends to relocate a Heavy BCT and a UEX Headquarters from Fort Hood to Fort Carson in FY08-09.
 - The exact dates for these moves are not known, but will be predicated on facilities being constructed and the operational needs of the Army.
- As part of the modular force transformation, many units will inactivate or convert to other structural designs. While some units at Fort Carson will inactivate, the number is generally small. We believe there will be a net increase at Fort Carson of over 4,000 Soldiers by 2011.
- As a result of all these actions, we believe the end state Soldier population at Fort Carson will exceed 20,000.
- We believe the increased troop strength will result in an increase in our garrison staff and some support organizations.
- Based on operational requirements and the availability of adequate inpatient medical care, the Fort Carson Medical Facilities will assume the mission for US Air Force Academy's inpatient medical care.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Fort Carson is a valuable installation to the Army and DoD.
- Fort Carson is an integral part of the transformation our Armed Services.
- Fort Carson's importance in this transformation will result in an increase in the number of Operational Army units, Soldiers and family members over the next couple years.
- We expect BRAC 2005 actions will result in a significant increase in the demands on the community and the benefits to the community based on the projected growth of the installation.
 - There will be more military families living in the local community, more children attending local schools and more customers at local businesses.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

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BRAC Recommendations impacting Fort Carson:

Fort Hood, Texas
Convert Inpatient Services to Clinics

CONNECTICUT

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build 1 Armed Forces Reserve Center • Build 1 Armed Forces Reserve Center, Organizational Maintenance Shop and Army Maintenance Support Activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close 5 Army Reserve Centers • Close 2 Organizational Maintenance Shop • Close 1 Army Reserve Area Maintenance Support Activity • Close 6 National Guard Armories and realign 1 Armory with State permission

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
0	0	0	\$0.0	\$0.0

- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of 2 modern AFRCs that will be the right size and design to support the Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming RC facilities in Connecticut will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 2000 RC soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in the State of Connecticut

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of Connecticut into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed facilities will provide the capability to conduct Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Anti-Terror / Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

AFRC Newtown, CT (New Facility)

Close Turner US Army Reserve Center, Fairfield, CT, close Sut Covey US Army Reserve Center, Waterbury, CT; close Danbury US Army Reserve Center Danbury, CT and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center and Maintenance Facility in Newtown, CT if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facilities adjacent to the existing CT Army National Guard Armory in Newtown, CT. The new AFRC and OMS shall have the capability to accommodate units from the following facilities: Connecticut Army National Guard Armories in Naugatuck, New Haven and Norwalk, CT if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Middletown, CT (New Facility)

Close the US Army Reserve Center, Middletown, CT, the Organizational Maintenance Shop, Middletown, CT; the SGT Libby US Army Reserve Center, New Haven, CT; the Organizational Maintenance Shop, New Haven, CT; the Army Reserve Area Maintenance Support Activity #69, Milford, CT and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center, Organizational Maintenance Shop and Army Maintenance Support Activity in Middletown, Connecticut, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC, OMS and AMSA shall have the capability to accommodate units from the following facilities: Connecticut Army National Guard Armories in Putnam, Manchester, New Britain and the CTARNG facility in Newington, CT if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Why: The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best locations because they optimized the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Other

The Department of Defense understands that the State of Connecticut will close six Connecticut Army National Guard Centers: Naugatuck, Norwalk, Putnam, Manchester, New Berlin and Newington, Connecticut. The Connecticut Army National Guard will realign New Haven Armory moving the 192nd Chemical Battalion to the new facility. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

Quantitative Results

Number of USAR Centers Closed for that state	6	Number of opportunities to close ARNG Armories for that state	6
Approximate Closing Square Footage	323,220	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	556,630

Estimated Implementation Timeline:

Design new AFRCs and acquire land	FY06	Construct new AFRCs	FY07
Relocate units to new AFRCs	FY08	Shut down closing facilities	FY08

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of Connecticut will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 2000 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DoD.
- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army

had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities. Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.

- A team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command conducted a military value assessment of state-owned and Army Reserve sub-threshold facilities. These facilities were assessed, specifically against DoD Criteria one through four, in their ability to support joint stationing options that enhance Army and DoD transformation.
- The Department of the Army decided to consolidate multiple Army Reserve Centers and, where allowed, Army National Guard Armories into modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers because of their potential to enhance Reserve Component operations, training, mobilization and power projection capabilities, and their ability to sustain recruiting and retention.
- The sites for the new AFRCs are also based on their ability to consolidate functions wherever appropriate, to include schools, personnel, logistics, and other management functions.
- New AFRC sites were also selected based on their ability to relocate Reserve Component units and activities from leased and encroached properties that do not meet anti-terrorism and force-protection requirements onto established military facilities, and their ability to ensure the future readiness of Army forces while reducing the long-term costs of sustaining the base structure.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the closure of these Reserve Component properties and the construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center will be minimal.

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According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

DELAWARE

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build 1 new Armed Forces Reserve Center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close 2 Army Reserve Centers • Close 1 National Guard Armory with State permission

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
0	0	0	\$0.0	\$0.0

- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern AFRCs that will be the right size and design to support the Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there. Transforming RC facilities in Delaware will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 504 RC soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in the State of Delaware

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of Delaware into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed facilities will provide the capability to conduct Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Anti-Terror / Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) Newark (New Facility)

Close the Major Robert Kirkwood United States Army Reserve Center and its organizational maintenance shop in Newark, Delaware and re-locate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center and organizational maintenance support facility in Newark, Delaware, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Delaware Army National Guard units from the William Nelson Armory in Middletown, Delaware.

Why: The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The site selected was determined as the best location because it optimizes the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Other

The Department of Defense understands that the State of Delaware will close the William Nelson Armory in Middletown, Delaware. The Armed Forces Reserve Center will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from the closed facilities into the new AFRC.

Quantitative Results

USAR Facilities closing	2	ARNG Facilities closing	1
Approximate Closing Square Footage	73,260	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	51,641

Expected Implementation Timeline:

Design new AFRCs and acquire land	FY06	Construct new AFRCs	FY07
Relocate units to new AFRCs	FY08	Shut down closing facilities	FY08

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of Delaware will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 504 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DoD.
- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities. Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.
- A team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command conducted a military value assessment of state-owned and Army Reserve sub-threshold facilities. These facilities were assessed, specifically against DoD Criteria one through

four, in their ability to support joint stationing options that enhance Army and DoD transformation.

- The Department of the Army decided to consolidate multiple Army Reserve Centers and, where allowed, Army National Guard Armories into modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers because of their potential to enhance Reserve Component operations, training, mobilization and power projection capabilities, and their ability to sustain recruiting and retention.
- The sites for the new AFRCs are also based on their ability to consolidate functions wherever appropriate, to include schools, personnel, logistics, and other management functions.
- New AFRC sites were also selected based on their ability to relocate Reserve Component units and activities from leased and encroached properties that do not meet anti-terrorism and force-protection requirements onto established military facilities, and their ability to ensure the future readiness of Army forces while reducing the long-term costs of sustaining the base structure.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the closure of these Reserve Component properties and the construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center will be minimal.

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According to BRAC law, this action must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Walter Reed Army Medical Center	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Naval Submarine Medical Research Laboratory from Naval Submarine Base New London to Forest Glen • Army Institute of Research, Division of Retrovirology to Forest Glen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tertiary care functions and legal medicine and pathology program management to the National Naval Medical Center • All Non-tertiary care to a new, expanded Dewitt Army Hospital on Ft Belvoir • The Armed Forces Medical Examiner, DNA Registry and Accident Investigation to Dover Air Force Base • Legal Medicine and pathology program management to WRNMMC Bethesda, MD • Combat Casualty Care research from the Naval Medical Research Center at Walter Reed to Ft Sam Houston, TX • Enlisted histology technician training and Combat Casualty Care research to Ft Sam Houston • Medical biological defense research to Ft Detrick • Medical chemical defense research to Aberdeen Proving Ground

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
-2,417	-2,357	-234	\$24.0	-\$312.8

- The highly developed medical infrastructure in the region and expansions of the medical facilities at both Ft Belvoir and Bethesda will ensure that Soldiers, families and veterans will continue to receive quality medical care.
- Walter Reed's importance as a preeminent Army Medical Center is recognized as its missions, functions and name are relocated within the region to form a world-class Joint Medical Center.
- Approximately 60% of the jobs leaving Walter Reed Main Post remain in the NCR.

Walter Reed

BRAC 05 recommendations realign medical functions, creating the Walter Reed National Military Medical Center at Bethesda and expanding patient capacity at Dewitt Hospital on Ft. Belvoir. The recommendations retain the medical research facilities at Forest Glen Annex and the housing area at Glen Haven Annex.

Incoming Activities

What: Naval Submarine Medical Research Laboratory from Naval Submarine Base New London, CT.

Why: This relocation consolidates Hyperbaric and Undersea Medicine Research at the Forest Glen Annex of Walter Reed and creates a “Center of Excellence”.

What: Army Institute of Research, Division of Retrovirology to Walter Reed Forest Glen Annex.

Why: This relocation establishes a Center of Excellence for Infectious Disease Research.

Departing Activities

What: Tertiary care functions to the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD.

Why: This proposal transforms legacy medical infrastructure in the NCR and establishes the Walter Reed National Military Medical Center (WRNMMC) Bethesda, MD. The recommendation eliminates excess capacity in the NCR that is generated by the four military hospitals in the region.

What: All Non-tertiary care to a new, expanded Dewitt Army Hospital on Ft. Belvoir.

Why: This proposal transforms legacy medical infrastructure in the NCR and enables the establishment of the Walter Reed National Military Medical Center Bethesda, MD. The recommendation eliminates excess capacity in the NCR that is generated by the four military hospitals in the region and aligns the stationing of care providers with the population distribution of beneficiaries.

What: Legal Medicine and pathology program management to WRNMMC Bethesda, MD.

Why: This relocation co-locates the management of health care and pathology consulting with the National Military Medical Center.

What: The Armed Forces Medical Examiner, DNA Registry and Accident Investigation to Dover AFB, DE.

Why: This relocation co-locates the medical examiner functions at the military casualty receiving site.

What: Enlisted histology technician training to Ft. Sam Houston, TX.

Why: This relocation supports the co-location of multi-service medical training at Ft. Sam Houston.

What: Combat Casualty Care research from the Naval Medical Research Center at Walter Reed to Ft. Sam Houston, TX.

Why: This relocation supports the creation of a tri-service dental and combat casualty care science and technology center at Ft. Sam Houston, the only current biomedical science and technology location with a military trauma center. The combined research center will provide more improved joint capabilities for development of new combat care techniques and technology.

What: Medical biological defense research to Ft. Detrick, MD.

Why: This relocation consolidates biomedical research at the US Army Medical Research Institute for Infectious Diseases on Ft. Detrick. It also supports co-location of Army, Navy & Air Force biomedical program management and research functions at Ft. Detrick. This will promote integration in program planning, optimize the use of the limited pool of expertise in biomedical defense, increase interaction with the US Food & Drug Administration and coordinate life-cycle management for medial logistics

What: Medical chemical defense research to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

Why: This relocation supports the consolidation of chemical defense research at APG and provides for integration of all biochemical program management at APG.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate ²
Military	Civilian	Student	
-2,525	-2,370	-234	\$ 24 Million

Implementation Timeline: According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications : (Walter Reed Work Force)

- The highly developed medical infrastructure in the National Capital Region and expansions at both DeWitt Hospital at Ft. Belvoir and Bethesda will ensure that Soldiers, families and veterans will continue to receive quality medical care.

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

² MILCON is for a Hyperbaric Research facility at the Forest Glen Annex.

- Walter Reed's importance as a preeminent Army Medical Center is recognized as its missions and functions and name are relocated within the region to Bethesda. The specialized capabilities of both medical centers are combined to form a world-class Joint Medical Center.
- The patient care capacity of DeWitt Hospital will also be expanded to better serve Soldiers and families located in the southern portion of the National Capital Region.
- Approximately 60% of the jobs leaving Walter Reed remain in the NCR.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The highly developed medical infrastructure in the National Capital Region and expansions at both DeWitt Hospital at Ft. Belvoir and Bethesda will ensure that Soldiers, families and veterans will continue to receive quality medical care.
- Walter Reed's importance as a preeminent Army Medical Center is recognized as its missions, functions and name are relocated within the region to Bethesda. The specialized capabilities of both medical centers are combined to form a world-class Joint Medical Center.
- The patient care capacity of DeWitt Hospital will also be expanded to better serve Soldiers and families located in the southern portion of the National Capital Region.

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BRAC Recommendations impacting Walter Reed

- Realign Walter Reed
- Hyperbaric & Undersea Medical Research
- Retrovirology Research
- OSD 4th Estate to Ft Belvoir

GEORGIA

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build 1 new Army Reserve Center on Ft Benning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Close 1 Army Reserve Center Realign Army Reserve Units currently on Ft Benning
Ft Benning	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Armor Center and School from Ft Knox 81st RRC Equipment Concentration Site from Ft Gillem 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill Sergeant School to Ft Jackson
Ft Gillem	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None, close Ft Gillem Ft Gillem enclave receives Naval Reserve Intelligence unit from NAS Atlanta 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1st US Army to Rock Island HQs 52nd EOD Group to Ft Campbell 2nd Recruiting Brigade to Redstone Arsenal 81st RRC Equipment Concentration Site to Ft Benning FORSCOM VIP EOD support unit to Pope Air Force Base HQs 3rd US Army offices to Shaw Air Force Base Close the Army-Air Force Exchange System (AAFES) Atlanta Distribution Center
Ft McPherson	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None, close Ft McPherson 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> US Army Forces Command to Pope Air Force Base US Army Reserve Command to Pope Air Force Base Third US Army to Shaw Air Force Base Army Contracting Agency (ACA) Southern Region to Ft Sam Houston IMA SE Region Office and the NETCOM SE Region to Ft Eustis
Ft Stewart	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Validated the temporary stationing of a BCT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
-1,400	-1,930	7,724	\$460.0	-\$209.0

- Each unit and activity transferred from Ft Gillem and Ft McPherson has been placed to enhance its operational or support capability through consolidations or co-locations. The result of these hard decisions is a basing configuration that better supports our transforming Army and saves money.
- The impact is mitigated by Ft McPherson's and Ft Gillem's proximity to Atlanta, with its robust economic development.
- Ft Benning will gain a new importance as the Center for Maneuver Training in the Army. It becomes a focal point for one of the most critical aspects of Army combat capability – the combat Soldier.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern AFRCs that will be the right size and design to support the Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there. Transforming RC facilities in Georgia will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 395 RC soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in the State of Georgia

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of Georgia into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed facilities will provide the capability to conduct Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Anti-Terror / Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

Reserve Component Transformation in Georgia (New Facility)

Close the United States Army Reserve Center, Columbus, Georgia and relocate and consolidate those units together with Army Reserve Units currently on Fort Benning into a new United States Army Reserve Center on Fort Benning, Georgia.

Why: The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The site selected was determined as the best location because it optimizes the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Quantitative Results

Number of USAR Centers Closed for that state	1	Number of opportunities to close ARNG Armories for that state	7
Approximate Closing Square Footage	20,800	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	132,537

Estimated Implementation Timeline:

Design new AFRCs and acquire land	FY06	Construct new AFRCs	FY07
Relocate units to new AFRCs	FY08	Shut down closing facilities	FY08

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of Georgia will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 395 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DoD.
- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities. Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.
- A team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command conducted a military value assessment of state-owned and Army Reserve sub-threshold facilities. These facilities were assessed, specifically against DoD Criteria one through four, in their ability to support joint stationing options that enhance Army and DoD transformation.
- The Department of the Army decided to consolidate multiple Army Reserve Centers and, where allowed, Army National Guard Armories into modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers because of their potential to enhance Reserve Component operations, training, mobilization and power projection capabilities, and their ability to sustain recruiting and retention.
- The sites for the new AFRCs are also based on their ability to consolidate functions wherever appropriate, to include schools, personnel, logistics, and other management functions.

- New AFRC sites were also selected based on their ability to relocate Reserve Component units and activities from leased and encroached properties that do not meet anti-terrorism and force-protection requirements onto established military facilities, and their ability to ensure the future readiness of Army forces while reducing the long-term costs of sustaining the base structure.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the closure of these Reserve Component properties and the construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center will be minimal.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

08 Sept 05	BRAC Commission recommendations due to President
23 Sept 05	President approves/disapproves Commission recommendations
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According to BRAC law, this action must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Fort Benning

The Army intends to create a Maneuver Training Center (consolidation of the Armor & Infantry Centers and Schools) at Fort Benning, and relocate Drill Sergeant's training to Fort Jackson.

Gaining Activities

What: The Armor Center and School from Fort Knox, KY.

Why: This relocation creates a Maneuver Center of Excellence for ground forces training and doctrine development by consolidating the Infantry and Armor Centers and Schools at one location. The move advances the Maneuver Support Center (MANSCEN) model, currently in place at Ft. Leonard Wood, which consolidated the Military Police, Engineer, and Chemical Centers and Schools. This action facilitates task force stabilization, by combining operational forces with institutional training. In addition, it consolidates both infantry and armor One Station Unit Training (OSUT), which allows the Army to reduce the total number of Basic Combat Training locations from five to four. It also supports Army Transformation by collocating institutional training, and other MTOE, TDA units in large numbers on single installations to promote force stabilization. In addition, it improves training capabilities while eliminating excess capacity at institutional training installations, enhancing military value by providing the same or better level of training at reduced costs.

What: The 81st RRC Equipment Concentration Site from Fort Gillem, GA.

Why: Improves the 81st RRC's training opportunities with operational forces.

What: A new United States Army Reserve Center.

Why: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities in the State of Georgia. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives. This recommendation closes one United States Army Reserve Center in Columbus, GA and re-locates units together with United States Army Reserve units currently on Fort Benning into a new United States Army Reserve Center on Fort Benning, GA. This recommendation reduces military manpower and associated costs for maintaining existing facilities by reducing the number of separate DOD installations and by relocating a U.S. Army Reserve Center to an existing base.

Losing Activities

What: The Drill Sergeant School to Fort Jackson, SC.

Why: Consolidates Drill Sergeant's Training from three locations (Forts Benning, Jackson, and

Leonard Wood) to one location (Ft Jackson), which fosters consistency, standardization and training proficiency. It improves training capabilities, eliminates excess capacity and provides the same or better level of service at a reduced cost.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
+1436	+756	+7,724	\$ 460M

Implementation Timeline: According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications : (Fort Benning Work Force)

- Ft. Benning has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and will continue to do so.
- Fort Benning will gain a new importance as the Center for Maneuver Training in the Army. It becomes a focal point for one of the most critical aspects of Army combat capability – the combat Soldier.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Fort Benning is a valuable installation to the Army and DoD.
- It is a part of plan to transform our Armed Services.
- Fort Benning will gain a new importance as the Center for Maneuver Training in the Army.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the change in mission to increase significantly.
 - There will be more military families living in the local community, more children attending local schools and more customers at local businesses.
 - It will potentially also bring additional jobs that will need to be filled from the local community.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps :

16 May 05 SECDEF forwards Recommendations to BRAC Commission

08 Sept 05 BRAC Commission recommendations due to President

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BRAC Recommendations that impact Fort Benning:

Single Drill Sergeant School

Fort Gillem, GA

Maneuver Training

RC Transformation in Georgia

Fort Gillem

BRAC 05 recommendations close Fort Gillem and enclave the Reserve and National Guard Facilities and the Forensics Laboratory. This supports the Army's objective of retaining multi-functional installations capable of meeting a variety of Army requirements, while eliminating excess capacity.

Incoming Activities

What: Naval Reserve Intelligence Unit from NAS Atlanta.

Why: The Ft. Gillem enclave supports a US Army Reserve Intelligence Activity and the addition of the Navy organization will create a joint training environment for these functions.

Departing Activities

What: 1st US Army to Rock Island, IL.

Why: First Army is designated to assume responsibility for all Reserve mobilization and demobilization in the continental United States. It was moved to a location in the central U.S. to support this coast-to-coast mission.

What: HQs 52nd EOD Group to Ft. Campbell, KY.

Why: The 52nd EOD Group has a southeastern US regional mission and was co-located with operational forces in the region to provide better training opportunities.

What: 2nd Recruiting Brigade to Redstone Arsenal.

Why: The 2nd Recruiting Brigade has a southeastern US regional mission and was relocated to an installation centrally located in the region with a robust transportation hub.

What: 81st RRC Equipment Concentration Site to Ft. Benning, GA.

Why: This relocation support Reserve initiatives to station equipment at locations where Reserve units train.

What: FORSCOM VIP EOD support unit to Pope AFB, NC and the HQs 3rd US Army offices to Shaw AFB, SC.

Why: These relocations co-locate these units with the HQs that they support.

What: Close the Army-Air Force Exchange System (AAFES) Atlanta Distribution Center.

Why: Eliminates excess capacity and consolidates and integrates supply distribution within the AAFES system.

Other

What: Several CID offices with Eastern Regional missions and other small Navy, Air Force and DoD offices.

Why: These small offices will be placed after the major BRAC movements in coordination with their agencies guidance.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
-511	-570	0	\$ 0

Implementation Timeline: According to BRAC law, this action must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications: (Fort Gillem Work Force)

- Ft. Gillem has a long and storied history, and has made significant contributions to supporting the Army's missions; however the Army must now look to future requirements and develop an installation portfolio that can support and sustain its new force structure, and missions as the Army transforms to an expeditionary force.
- Each unit and activity transferred from Ft. Gillem has been placed to enhance its operational or support capability through consolidations or co-locations.
- The result of these hard decisions is a basing configuration that better supports our transforming Army and saves money.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- Ft. Gillem has a long and storied history, and has made significant contributions to supporting the Army's missions; however the Army must now look to future requirements and develop an installation portfolio that can support and sustain its new force structure, and missions as the Army transforms to an expeditionary force.
- The indirect economic impact of this closure (combined with that of Ft McPherson) is estimated at 1,800 jobs. The impact is mitigated by Ft. Gillem's proximity to Atlanta, with its robust economic development.
- The Army is committed to working with local communities as Ft. Gillem closes to smooth the transition process.

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BRAC Recommendations that impact Ft. Gillem

- Close Ft. Gillem

Fort McPherson

BRAC 05 recommendations close Fort McPherson. This supports the Army objective of developing a portfolio of multi-functional installations matched to Army requirements, while eliminating excess capacity.

Incoming Activities

None.

Departing Activities

What: Relocate the US Army Forces Command (FORSCOM) to Pope AFB, NC.

Why: FORSCOM is relocated to a multi-functional installation with a large operational presence that is also capable of supporting several different missions.

What: Relocate the US Army Reserve Command (USARC) to Pope AFB, NC.

Why: USARC has operational relationships with FORSCOM and remains co-located with it.

What: Relocate the Third US Army to Shaw AFB, SC.

Why: Promotes joint operations by co-locating 3rd Army with the Air Force Component Command of CENTCOM.

What: Relocate the Army Contracting Agency (ACA) Southern Region to Ft. Sam Houston, TX.

Why: This relocation supports the consolidation of the Southern Region with the ACA Southern Hemisphere Region at Ft. Sam Houston.

What: Relocate the Installation Management Agency (IMA) Southeast Region Office and the Network Enterprise Technology Command (NETCOM) Southeast Region Office to Ft. Eustis, VA

Why: These relocations support the consolidation of the IMA Northeastern and Southeastern Region Offices into a single Eastern Region and the consolidation of the NETCOM Northeastern and Southeastern Region Offices into a single Eastern Region.

Other

What: Several offices, including a South Atlantic Corps of Engineers office, a 3rd Region CIDC Office, elements of LOGSA and other small Navy, Air Force and DoD offices.

Why: These small offices will be placed after the major BRAC movements in coordination with their agencies guidance.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
-2,260	-1,881	0	\$ 0

Implementation Timeline: According to BRAC law, this action must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications: (Fort McPherson Work Force)

- Ft. McPherson has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it was a difficult decision to close it.
- Ft McPherson has made significant contributions to supporting the Army's missions; however the Army must now look to future requirements and develop an installation portfolio that can support and sustain its new force structure, and missions as the Army transforms to an expeditionary force.
- Each unit and activity transferred from Ft McPherson has been placed to enhance its operational or support capability through consolidations or co-locations.
- The result of these hard decisions is a basing configuration that better supports our transforming Army and saves money.
- The transformation objectives of the US Army seek to retain installations that are capable of accepting multiple missions.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- Ft. McPherson has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it was a difficult decision to close it.
- Ft McPherson has made significant contributions to supporting the Army's missions; however the Army must now look to future requirements and develop an installation portfolio that can support and sustain its new force structure, and missions as the Army transforms to an expeditionary force.
- The indirect economic impact of this closure (combined with that of Ft McPherson) is estimated at 7,000 jobs. The impact is mitigated by Ft. McPherson's proximity to Atlanta, with its robust economic development.
- The Army is committed to working with local communities as Ft McPherson closes to smooth the transition process.

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BRAC Recommendations impacting Ft. McPherson

- Close Ft. McPherson

HAWAII

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build 1 new Armed Forces Reserve Center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close 1 Army Reserve Center • Close 2 National Guard Armories with State permission

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
0	0	0	\$0.0	\$0.0

- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern AFRCs that will be the right size and design to support the Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there. Transforming RC facilities in Hawaii will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 550 RC soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in the State of Hawaii

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of Hawaii into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed facilities will provide the capability to conduct Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Anti-Terror / Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) Keaukaha (New Facility)

Close the United States Army Reserve Center, Hilo (SFC Minoru Kunieda), Hawaii and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Keaukaha Military Reservation if the Army can acquire suitable land for the construction of the new facilities. The New AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Hawaii National Guard units from the following Hawaii ARNG Armories: Keaau and Honokaa if the state decides to relocate those units.

Why: The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The site selected was determined as the best location because it optimizes the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Other

The Department of Defense understands that the State of Hawaii will close two Hawaii Army National Guard Armories: Keaau and Honokaa, Hawaii. The Armed Forces Reserve Center will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from the closed facilities into the new AFRC.

Quantitative Results

USAR Facilities closing	1	ARNG Facilities closing	2
Approximate Closing Square Footage	42,357	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	154,245

Estimated Implementation Timeline:

Design new AFRCs and acquire land	FY06	Construct new AFRCs	FY07
Relocate units to new AFRCs	FY08	Shut down closing facilities	FY08

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of Hawaii will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 550 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DoD.
- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities. Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.
- A team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command conducted a military value assessment of state-owned and Army Reserve sub-threshold facilities. These facilities were assessed, specifically against DoD Criteria one through

four, in their ability to support joint stationing options that enhance Army and DoD transformation.

- The Department of the Army decided to consolidate multiple Army Reserve Centers and, where allowed, Army National Guard Armories into modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers because of their potential to enhance Reserve Component operations, training, mobilization and power projection capabilities, and their ability to sustain recruiting and retention.
- The sites for the new AFRCs are also based on their ability to consolidate functions wherever appropriate, to include schools, personnel, logistics, and other management functions.
- New AFRC sites were also selected based on their ability to relocate Reserve Component units and activities from leased and encroached properties that do not meet anti-terrorism and force-protection requirements onto established military facilities, and their ability to ensure the future readiness of Army forces while reducing the long-term costs of sustaining the base structure.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the closure of these Reserve Component properties and the construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center will be minimal.

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ILLINOIS

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build 3 Armed Forces Reserve Centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close 4 Army Reserve Center • Close 6 Illinois Army Guard Armories with state permission • Realign Ft Sheridan IL by relocating the 244th Aviation Brigade to Ft Dix
Rock Island Arsenal	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 155MM ICM artillery metal parts functions from Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant • Artillery cartridge case metal parts functions from Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant • Headquarters, 1st US Army from Ft Gillem 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depot maintenance of combat vehicles and other equipment to Anniston Army Depot, Alabama, and the depot maintenance of other equipment and Tactical Vehicles to Letterkenny Army Depot • Inventory Control Point functions for Consumable Items to Defense Logistics Agency • CPOC to Ft Riley, KS and Aberdeen Proving Grounds, MD • IMA NW Region HQs, the Army NETCOM NW Region HQs to Ft Sam Houston • Defense Finance and Accounting Service consolidated at another site

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
154	-1,417	0	\$0.0	-\$63.5

- Relocating of an Operational Headquarters and field operating agencies takes advantage of Rock Island's capacities while maintaining its industrial and storage capability. It exemplifies the Army's intent to gain multi functional installations in support of a transforming Army.
- Closing Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers that will be the right size and design to support Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there. Transforming RC facilities in Illinois will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 915 RC soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in the State of Illinois

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of Illinois into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed facilities will provide the capability to conduct Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Anti-Terror / Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

AFRC Carbondale, IL (New Facility)

Close the United States Army Reserve Center in Marion, Illinois, and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in Carbondale, Illinois, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Illinois National Guard Units from the following Army National Guard Readiness Centers: Cairo, Illinois and Carbondale, Illinois, if the State of Illinois decides to relocate those units.

AFRC Mount Vernon, IL (New Facility)

Close the United States Army Reserve Center in Centralia, Illinois and the United States Army Reserve Center in Fairfield, Illinois, and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in Mt. Vernon, Illinois. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Illinois National Guard Units from the following Army National Guard Readiness Centers: Mt. Vernon (17B75), Illinois, Mt. Vernon (17B73), Illinois, and Salem (17C65), Illinois, if the State of Illinois decides to relocate those units.

AFRC Lake County, IL (New Facility)

Close the Armed Forces Reserve Center in Waukegan, Illinois and re-locate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in Lake County, Illinois, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Illinois National Guard Units from the Army National Guard Readiness Center in Waukegan, Illinois, if the State of Illinois decides to relocate those units.

Why: The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best locations because they optimized the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Other

The Department of Defense understands that the State of Illinois will close six Illinois Army Guard Armories: Cairo, Illinois, Carbondale, Illinois, Mount Vernon, Illinois, Mount Vernon, Illinois, Salem, Illinois, and Waukegan, Illinois. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

Quantitative Results

Number of USAR Centers Closed for that state	4	Number of opportunities to close ARNG Armories for that state	6
Approximate Closing Square Footage	260,370	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	172,175

Estimated Implementation Timeline:

Design new AFRCs and acquire land	FY06	Construct new AFRCs	FY07
Relocate units to new AFRCs	FY08	Shut down closing facilities	FY08

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of Illinois will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 915 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DoD.
- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities. Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.
- A team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command conducted a military value assessment of state-owned and Army Reserve sub-threshold facilities. These facilities were assessed, specifically against DoD Criteria one through four, in their ability to support joint stationing options that enhance Army and DoD transformation.
- The Department of the Army decided to consolidate multiple Army Reserve Centers and, where allowed, Army National Guard Armories into modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers because of their potential to enhance Reserve Component operations, training, mobilization and power projection capabilities, and their ability to sustain recruiting and retention.
- The sites for the new AFRCs are also based on their ability to consolidate functions wherever appropriate, to include schools, personnel, logistics, and other management functions.
- New AFRC sites were also selected based on their ability to relocate Reserve Component units and activities from leased and encroached properties that do not meet anti-terrorism and force-protection requirements onto established military facilities, and their ability to ensure the future readiness of Army forces while reducing the long-term costs of sustaining the base structure.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the closure of these Reserve Component properties and the construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center will be minimal.

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Rock Island Arsenal

BRAC 05 recommendations transform Rock Island into a multi-functional installation that realigns an Operational Army Headquarters; a Joint Manufacturing and Technology Center, with selected metal munitions parts production; and numerous Field Operating Agencies into a common location. The realignment provides synergy for the major headquarters and FOAs with their subordinate commands.

Incoming Activities

What: 155MM ICM artillery metal parts functions from Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant, Mississippi.

Why: Removes redundancy and relocates functions to other DoD Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence that support readiness for all the Services.

What: Artillery cartridge case metal parts functions from Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant, California.

Why: Removes redundancy and relocates functions to other DoD Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence that support readiness for all the Services.

What: Headquarters, 1st US Army from Fort Gillem, Georgia.

Why: The Army is converting the 1st US Army Headquarters into a single Headquarters for oversight of Reserve and National Guard mobilization and demobilization. To support this conversion the Army decided to relocate 1st Army to Rock Island Arsenal, a central location in the United States.

Departing Activities

What: Depot maintenance of combat vehicles and other equipment to Anniston Army Depot, Alabama, and the depot maintenance of other equipment and Tactical Vehicles to Letterkenny Army Depot, PA.

Why: Removes redundancy and relocates functions to other DoD Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence that support readiness for all the Services.

What: Inventory Control Point functions for Consumable Items to Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, and reestablish them as Defense Logistics Agency Inventory Control Point functions; procurement management functions for Depot Level Repairables to Detroit Arsenal, MI, and designate them as Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, Inventory Control Point functions; remaining integrated materiel management, user, and related support functions to Detroit Arsenal, MI.

Why: Achieves economies and efficiencies that enhance the effectiveness of logistics support to forces as they transition to more joint and expeditionary operations by the migration of the remaining Service Consumable Items and acquisition management of Depot Level Repairables to a single DoD agency/activity.

What: Army Installation Management Agency Northwest Region Headquarters, the Army Network Enterprise Technology Command Northwest Region Headquarters to Fort Sam Houston, Texas

Why: Creates operating efficiencies by consolidating these Headquarters at single locations.

What: Consolidation of Defense Finance and Accounting Service at another location.

Why: Creates optimum facilities configuration by consolidating operating locations.

What: Relocate and consolidate Civilian Personnel Operations Center to Fort Riley, Kansas, and Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.

Why: Achieves economies and efficiencies and supports the consolidation of personnel services.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
+154	-1,417	0	0

Implementation Timeline:

According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications: (Rock Island Arsenal Work Force)

- Rock Island Arsenal has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it will continue to do so.
- Relocating of an Operational Headquarters and field operating agencies takes advantage of Rock Island's capacities while maintaining its industrial and storage capability. It exemplifies the Army's intent to gain multi functional installations in support of a transforming Army.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- Rock Island Arsenal has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it will continue to do so.
- The transformation objectives of the US Army seek to retain installations that are capable of accepting multiple missions.

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the change in mission to increase as a result of these relocations.

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BRAC Recommendations impacting Rock Island Arsenal

- Close Fort Gillem
- Consolidate Civilian Personnel Offices
- Relocate Army Headquarters and Field Operating Agencies
- Realign Rock Island Arsenal
- Close Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant
- Close Riverbank Army Ammunition Plant
- Inventory Control Points to DLA
- Consolidate Defense Finance & Accounting Service

INDIANA

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build 2 Armed Forces Reserve Centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close 2 Army Reserve Center • Close 7 National Guard Readiness Centers with state permission
Crane Army Ammunition Plant	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detonators/relays/delays functions from Kansas Army Ammunition Plant • Demolition Charges functions from Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant • Demilitarization functions from Sierra Army Depot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Newport Chemical Depot	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close Newport Army Chemical Depot upon completion of its chemical demilitarization mission

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
-210	-81	0	\$0.0	-\$19.0

- Crane Army Depot will gain a new importance as a DoD Munitions Center of Excellence. It becomes a focal point for one of the most critical aspects of Army combat capability - the ammunition on which our Soldiers depend.
- The closing of Newport signifies the successful completion of the Army's mission to destroy aging chemical weapons and components.
- Closing RC facilities is offset by the construction of modern AFRCs that will be the right size and design to support units that will be stationed there. Transforming RC facilities in Indiana will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 715 RC soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in the State of Indiana

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of Indiana into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed facilities will provide the capability to conduct Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Anti-Terror / Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

AFRC Lafayette, IN (New Facility)

Close Lafayette United States Army Reserve Center in Lafayette, Indiana and relocate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) on the site of the existing Indiana Army Guard Armory (18B75) Lafayette, Indiana, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facility. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate the Indiana National Guard units from the following Indiana ARNG Readiness Centers: Boswell, Indiana, Attica, Indiana, Delphi, Indiana, Remington, Indiana, Monticello, Indiana, and Darlington, Indiana, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Greenwood-Franklin, IN (New Facility)

Realign Charles H. Seston United States Army Reserve Center by relocating the 402nd Engineer Company and Detachment 1 of the 417th Petroleum Company into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in the vicinity of Greenwood and Franklin, Indiana, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facility. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate the Indiana National Guard units from the Camp Atterbury Army National Guard Readiness Center (building #500), and the 219th Area Support Group Readiness Center (Building #4), Camp Atterbury, Indiana, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Why: The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best locations because they optimized the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Other

The Department of Defense understands that the State of Indiana will close the following INARNG Readiness Centers: Boswell, Indiana, Attica, Indiana, Delphi, Indiana, Remington, Indiana, Monticello, Indiana, Darlington, Indiana, and Camp Atterbury, Indiana. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

Quantitative Results

Number of USAR Centers Closed for that state	1	Number of opportunities to close ARNG Armories for that state	6
Approximate Closing Square Footage	139,640	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	264,839

Estimated Implementation Timeline:

Design new AFRCs and acquire land	FY06	Construct new AFRCs	FY07
Relocate units to new AFRCs	FY08	Shut down closing facilities	FY08

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of Indiana will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 715 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DoD.
- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major

installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities. Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.

- A team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command conducted a military value assessment of state-owned and Army Reserve sub-threshold facilities. These facilities were assessed, specifically against DoD Criteria one through four, in their ability to support joint stationing options that enhance Army and DoD transformation.
- The Department of the Army decided to consolidate multiple Army Reserve Centers and, where allowed, Army National Guard Armories into modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers because of their potential to enhance Reserve Component operations, training, mobilization and power projection capabilities, and their ability to sustain recruiting and retention.
- The sites for the new AFRCs are also based on their ability to consolidate functions wherever appropriate, to include schools, personnel, logistics, and other management functions.
- New AFRC sites were also selected based on their ability to relocate Reserve Component units and activities from leased and encroached properties that do not meet anti-terrorism and force-protection requirements onto established military facilities, and their ability to ensure the future readiness of Army forces while reducing the long-term costs of sustaining the base structure.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the closure of these Reserve Component properties and the construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center will be minimal.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

08 Sept 05	BRAC Commission recommendations due to President
23 Sept 05	President approves/disapproves Commission recommendations
20 Oct 05	Commission resubmits recommendations (if initially rejected by President)
07 Nov 05	President submits final recommendations to Congress. Once submitted, the plan becomes final within 45 legislative days, unless Congress passes a joint resolution to block the entire package.

According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Crane Army Ammunition Activity

BRAC 05 recommendations transform Crane Army Ammunition Activity into a multi-functional Munitions Center of Excellence that fulfills total munitions capability through Munitions Production, Munitions Demilitarization, Munitions Storage and Distribution and Munitions Maintenance. The goal is to support Joint readiness by producing, maintaining, storing and delivering in a timely manner, the munitions needed to support the war-fighter. This effort was accomplished through the elimination of excess and redundancy within the industrial base. Costs identified to modernize remaining infrastructure will allow us to move out of a Cold War environment into one that is capable of supporting 21st century requirements for the manufacture of artillery, bombs, Energetics, medium caliber, missiles, mines, mortars, rockets, pyro/demo, small caliber, tank and torpedoes.

Incoming Activities

What: Detonators/relays/delays functions from Kansas Army Ammunition Plant, Kansas.

Why: Removes redundancy and supports the development of multi-functional fully work-loaded Munitions Centers of Excellence that support readiness of all Services.

What: Demolition Charges functions from Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, Texas.

Why: Removes redundancy and supports the development of multi-functional fully work-loaded Munitions Centers of Excellence that support readiness of all Services.

What: Demil functions from Sierra Army Depot, California.

Why: Removes redundancy and supports the development of multi-functional fully work-loaded Munitions Centers of Excellence that support readiness of all Services.

Departing Activities

None

Other

The United States Navy will relocate several Naval functions off of NSWC Crane.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
0	0	0	0

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

Implementation Timeline:

According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications (Crane Work Force)

- Crane Army Ammunition Activity has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it will continue to do so.
- The transformation objectives of the US Army seek to retain installations that are capable of accepting multiple missions.
- Crane Army Ammunition Activity will gain a new importance as a DoD Munitions Center of Excellence. It becomes a focal point for one of the most critical aspects of Army combat capability The ammunition on which our Soldiers depend.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- Crane Army Ammunition Activity has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it will continue to do so.
- The transformation objectives of the US Army seek to retain installations that are capable of accepting multiple missions.
- Crane Army Ammunition Activity will gain a new importance as a DoD Munitions Center of Excellence. It becomes a focal point for one of the most critical aspects of Army combat capability the ammunition on which our Soldiers depend.

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- **BRAC Recommendations impacting Crane Army Ammunition Activity**
 - Close Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
 - Realign Sierra Army Depot
 - Close Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant

Newport Army Chemical Depot

BRAC 05 recommendation will formally close Newport Army Chemical Depot upon completion of its chemical demilitarization mission. This is a single function installation used for the storage of chemical munitions, which is governed by the Chemical Weapons Convention Treaty.

Incoming Activities

None

Departing Activities

None

Other

Five U.S. Coast Guardsmen currently stationed at Newport will be relocated at the direction of the Coast Guard.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
-210	-81	0	0

Implementation Timeline:

According to BRAC law, this action must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications: (Newport Work Force)

- Newport Chemical Depot has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it was a difficult decision to close it.
- Closing of this depot however signifies the successful completion of the Army's mission to destroy aging chemical weapons and components that pose a threat to the security of our Nation.

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- Newport Chemical Depot has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it was a difficult decision to close it.
- Closing of this depot however signifies the successful completion of the Army's mission to destroy aging chemical weapons and components that pose a threat to the security of our Nation.

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BRAC Recommendations impacting Newport Army Chemical Depot

- Close Newport Chemical Depot

IOWA

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build 1 Armed Forces Reserve Center and Military Entrance Processing Station • Build 1 Armed Forces Reserve Center with a Organizational Maintenance and Vehicle Storage Facility • Build Armed Forces Reserve Center • Build 1 Armed Forces Reserve Center with an Organizational Maintenance Site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close 1 Recruiting Battalion Headquarters • Close 1 Military Entrance Processing Station • Close 3 Army Reserve Center • Close 1 Area Maintenance Support Activity • Close 4 National Guard Readiness Centers with State permission
Iowa Army Ammunition Plant	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICM and Missile Warhead functions from Kansas Army Ammunition Plant • Mines and Detonators/Relays/Delays functions from Lone Star Ammunition Plant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
0	0	0	\$0.0	-\$0.0

- Iowa Army Depot will gain a new importance as a DoD Munitions Center of Excellence. It becomes a focal point for one of the most critical aspects of Army combat capability - the ammunition on which our Soldiers depend.
- Closing these Reserve facilities is offset by the construction of modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers that will be the right size and design to support Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there. Transforming RC facilities in Iowa will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 1845 RC soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in the State of Iowa

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of Iowa into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed facilities will provide the capability to conduct Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Anti-Terror / Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) Camp Dodge (New Facility)

Close the Recruiting Battalion Headquarters and Military Entrance Processing Station (MEPS) leased facilities in Des Moines and relocate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center and MEPS at Camp Dodge, Iowa. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate units from the Army National Guard Readiness Center located at Camp Dodge, Iowa, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Middletown (New Facility)

Close the United States Army Reserve Center and the Area Maintenance Support Activity in Middletown, Iowa and relocate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) with an Organizational Maintenance and Vehicle Storage Facility on Iowa Army Ammunition Plant, Iowa. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate units from the Burlington Army National Guard Readiness Center located in Burlington, Iowa, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Muscatine (New Facility)

Close the United States Army Reserve Center in Muscatine, Iowa and relocate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in Muscatine, Iowa, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facility. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate units from the Muscatine Army National Guard Readiness Center located in Muscatine, Iowa, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Cedar Rapids (New Facility)

Close the Armed Forces Reserve Center in Cedar Rapids, Iowa and relocate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) with an Organizational Maintenance Facility (OMF) in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facility. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate units from the Cedar Rapids Army National Guard Readiness Center and its Organizational Maintenance Facility located in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Why: The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best locations because they optimized the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Other

The Department of Defense understands that the State of Iowa will close IAARNG Readiness Centers: Camp Dodge, Iowa, Burlington, Iowa, Muscatine, Iowa, and Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

Quantitative Results

USAR Facilities closing	4	ARNG Facilities closing	4
Approximate Closing Square Footage	286,430	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	359,565

Estimated Implementation Timeline:

Design new AFRCs and acquire land	FY06	Construct new AFRCs	FY07
Relocate units to new AFRCs	FY08	Shut down closing facilities	FY08

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of Iowa will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 1845 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DoD.
- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities. Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.
- A team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command conducted a military value assessment of state-owned and Army Reserve sub-threshold facilities. These facilities were assessed, specifically against DoD Criteria one through four, in their ability to support joint stationing options that enhance Army and DoD transformation.
- The Department of the Army decided to consolidate multiple Army Reserve Centers and, where allowed, Army National Guard Armories into modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers because of their potential to enhance Reserve Component operations, training, mobilization and power projection capabilities, and their ability to sustain recruiting and retention.
- The sites for the new AFRCs are also based on their ability to consolidate functions wherever appropriate, to include schools, personnel, logistics, and other management functions.
- New AFRC sites were also selected based on their ability to relocate Reserve Component units and activities from leased and encroached properties that do not meet anti-terrorism and force-protection requirements onto established military facilities, and their ability to ensure the future readiness of Army forces while reducing the long-term costs of sustaining the base structure.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the closure of these Reserve Component properties and the construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center will be minimal.

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According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Iowa Army Ammunition Plant (AAP)

BRAC 05 recommendations transform Iowa Army Ammunition Plant into a multi-functional Munitions Center of Excellence that fulfills total munitions capability through Munitions Production, Munitions Demilitarization, Munitions Storage and Distribution and Munitions Maintenance. The goal is to support Joint readiness by producing, maintaining, storing and delivering in a timely manner, the munitions needed to support the war-fighter. This effort was accomplished through the elimination of excess and redundancy within the industrial base. Costs identified to modernize remaining infrastructure will allow us to move out of a Cold War environment into one that is capable of supporting 21st century requirements for the manufacture of artillery, bombs, Energetics, medium caliber, missiles, mines, mortars, rockets, pyro/demo, small caliber, tank and torpedoes.

Incoming Activities

What: 155MM ICM and Missile Warhead functions from Kansas Army Ammunition Plant Kansas.

Why: Removes redundancy and supports the development of multi-functional fully work-loaded Munitions Centers of Excellence that support readiness of all Services.

What: Mines and Detonators/Relays/Delays functions from Lone Star Ammunition Plant, Texas.

Why: Removes redundancy and supports the development of multi-functional fully work-loaded Munitions Centers of Excellence that support readiness of all Services.

AFRC Middletown (New Facility)

Close the United States Army Reserve Center and the Area Maintenance Support Activity in Middletown, Iowa and relocate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) with an Organizational Maintenance and Vehicle Storage Facility on Iowa Army Ammunition Plant, Iowa. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate units from the Burlington Army National Guard Readiness Center located in Burlington, Iowa, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Why: Transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of Iowa into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies.

Departing Activities

None

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
0	0	0	0

Implementation Timeline:

According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications: (Iowa Army Ammunition Plant Work Force)

- Iowa Army Ammunition Plant has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it will continue to do so.
- The transformation objectives of the US Army seek to retain installations that are capable of accepting multiple missions.
- Iowa Army Ammunition Plant will gain a new importance as a DoD Munitions Center of Excellence. It becomes a focal point for one of the most critical aspects of Army combat capability, the ammunition on which our Soldiers depend.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- Iowa Army Ammunition Plant has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it will continue to do so.
- The transformation objectives of the US Army seek to retain installations that are capable of accepting multiple missions.
- Iowa Army Ammunition Plant will gain a new importance as a Munitions Center of Excellence. It becomes a focal point for one of the most critical aspects of Army combat capability, the ammunition on which our Soldiers depend.

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¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

BRAC Recommendations impacting Iowa Army Ammunition Plant

- Close Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
- Close Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant

KANSAS

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish 1 Sustainment Unit of Action at the Wichita Army Reserve Center in support of the Northwest Regional Readiness Command at Ft McCoy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Realign 1 Army Reserve Center by disestablishing the 89th Regional Readiness Command
Ft Leavenworth	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Correctional functions from Lackland Air Force Base, Ft Knox, and Ft Sill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None
Ft Riley	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UEx Headquarters and various units returning from overseas Activation of an Infantry Brigade Combat Team Attack aviation battalion from Ft Campbell Consolidated Civilian Personnel Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various engineer, air defense artillery, and support units inactivated
Kansas Army Ammunition Plant	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None, close Kansas Army Ammunition Plant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocate sensor fuzed weapon/cluster bomb function and missile warhead production to McAlester Army Ammunition Plant Relocate 155MM ICM and missile warhead functions to Iowa Army Ammunition Plant Relocate detonators/relays/delays to Crane Army ammunition Activity

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
2,610	440	0	\$665.0	\$207.2

- Ft Leavenworth will take on a new role as a Midwestern Joint Regional Correctional Facility.
- While some units at Ft Riley will inactivate as part of the modular force transformation, the end state Soldier population at Ft Riley will exceed 16,000. By 2011, Ft Riley will be the home to 3 BCTs, a Multi-Functional Aviation Brigade, a Sustainment Brigade, and a UEx Headquarters.
- Each unit and activity transferred from Kansas Army Ammunition Plant has been placed to enhance its operational or support capability through consolidations or co-locations. The result of these hard decisions is a basing configuration that better supports our transforming Army and saves money
- Although the Regional Readiness Command is disestablished, a Sustainment Unit of Action will be activated at the Wichita Army Reserve Center to support the NW Regional Readiness Command. Transforming RC facilities in the North West will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 2680 RC soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

Fort Leavenworth

BRAC 05 recommendations have a minimal impact on Ft. Leavenworth. The Midwestern Joint Regional Corrections Facility is established by consolidating multiple correctional facilities at Fort Leavenworth.

Incoming Activities

What: Create the Midwestern Joint Regional Correctional Facility by relocating the correctional functions from Lackland Air Force Base, TX, Fort Knox, KY, and Fort Sill, OK.

Why: This recommendation is part of a larger proposal to create a Joint DoD Correctional system. The new Joint Regional organizations will standardize policies and operations and modernize facilities, ultimately reducing manpower and decreasing operational costs through economies of scale. The construction of new facilities provides the opportunity to eliminate or dramatically reduce operational and maintenance costs of older inefficient facilities in addition to pursuing accreditation by the American Corrections Association.

Departing Activities

None.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
+212	+5	0	\$ 65 Million

Implementation Timeline: According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications: (Fort Leavenworth Work Force)

- Fort Leavenworth has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and will continue to do so.
- The transformation objectives of the US Army seek to retain installations that are capable of accepting multiple missions.

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- BRAC seeks to focus on the best use of current and future mission capabilities.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the change in mission to increase.
 - There will be more military families living in the local community, more children attending local schools and more customers at local businesses.

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BRAC Recommendations that impact Fort Leavenworth

- Regional Correctional Facilities

Fort Riley

BRAC 2005 Recommendations: Fort Riley remains one of the Army's larger heavy maneuver installations that serves as the home to Operational Army units. It has capacity to accommodate rebasing of overseas units as part of the Integrated Global Presence and Basing Strategy. The BRAC 2005 analysis validated the temporary stationing of an Infantry Brigade Combat Team (BCT) at Fort Riley in 2006, along with the two BCTs currently stationed at Fort Riley. BRAC recommendations also relocate a Unit of Employment (UEX) Headquarters, a Multi-functional Aviation Brigade and various support units to Fort Riley.

Incoming Activities

What: Infantry Brigade Combat Team

Why: BRAC recommendation validates the temporary stationing of an Infantry BCT at Fort Riley. Balances Operational Army units across the Army's major training installations to enhance training, readiness, and quality of life requirements.

What: UEX Headquarters and various units returning from overseas.

Why: Accommodates known Global Basing and Posture decisions to return forces from overseas. Enhances training, deployability, and force stabilization.

What: Attack aviation battalion from Fort Campbell.

Why: Support the formation of a Multi-functional Aviation Brigade at Fort Riley. Balances Operational Army units across the Army's major training installations to enhance training, readiness, and quality of life requirements.

What: Consolidates Civilian Personnel Office

Why: Reduces excess capacity and achieves manpower savings through consolidation and elimination of duplicate functions.

Departing Activities

What: Various engineer, air defense artillery and support units.

Why: Inactivation of these units facilitates the Army's transformation to a modular force.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
+8,100	+444	NA	\$ 600,000,000

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03. The personnel increase shown here includes only the impact of the BRAC 2005 Recommendations. For Fort Riley, this includes the activation of a BCT, stationing of a UEx, Aviation Bde and various other units and the projected inactivation of various units in support of Army Modular Force Transformation.

Implementation Timeline:

Infantry BCT Activation	FY06	Return of Forces from Overseas	FY06-10
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According to BRAC law, this (or these) action(s) must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications: (Fort Riley Work Force)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Fort Riley is a valuable installation to the Army and DoD.
- The Army intends to continue with the activation of an Infantry BCT and will relocate a UEx Headquarters, a Multi-functional Aviation Brigade, and various units returning from overseas at Fort Riley.
- While some units at Fort Riley will inactivate as part of the modular force transformation, Fort Riley's overall population will increase significantly.
- Combined, these Operational Army units represent an increase at Fort Riley of approximately 8,000 Soldiers and their families.
- By 2011, Fort Riley will be the home to three BCTs, a Multi-Functional Aviation Brigade, a Sustainment Brigade, and a UEx Headquarters.
- As a result of all these actions, we believe the end state Soldier population at Fort Riley will exceed 17,000.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Fort Riley is a valuable installation to the Army and DoD.
- Fort Riley is an integral part of the transformation of our Armed Services and remains one of the Army's premiere maneuver training installations.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the change in mission to increase significantly.
 - There will be more military families living in the local community, more children attending local schools and more customers at local businesses.

- By 2011, Fort Riley will be the home to three BCTs, a Multi-Functional Aviation Brigade, a Sustainment Brigade, and a UEx Headquarters. As a result of all these actions, we believe the end state Soldier population at Fort Riley will exceed 17,000.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

16 May 05	SECDEF forwards Recommendations to BRAC Commission
08 Sept 05	BRAC Commission recommendations due to President
23 Sept 05	President approves/disapproves Commission recommendations
20 Oct 05	Commission resubmits recommendations (if initially rejected by President)
07 Nov 05	President submits final recommendations to Congress. Once submitted, the plan, becomes final within 45 legislative days, unless Congress passes a joint resolution to block the entire package.

BRAC Recommendations impacting Fort Riley:

Operational Army (IGPBS)
Consolidate Civilian Personnel Offices

Kansas Army Ammunition Plant

BRAC 05 recommendations will close Kansas Army Ammunition Plant. This closure eliminates excess, reduces redundancy, and transforms other fully workloaded munitions production and storage installations into multi-functional munitions centers of excellence.

Incoming Activities

None

Departing Activities

What: Relocates Sensor Fuzed Weapon/Cluster Bomb function and Missile warhead production to McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, Oklahoma.

Why: Removes redundancy and supports the development of multi-functional fully work-loaded Munitions Centers of Excellence that support readiness for all the Services.

What: Relocates 155MM ICM and Missile Warhead functions to Iowa Army Ammunition Plant, Iowa.

Why: Removes redundancy and supports the development of multi-functional fully work-loaded Munitions Centers of Excellence that support readiness for all the Services.

What: Relocates Detonators/relays/delays to Crane Army Ammunition Activity, Indiana.

Why: Removes redundancy and supports the development of multi-functional fully work-loaded Munitions Centers of Excellence that support readiness of all Services.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
0	-8	0	0

Implementation Timeline:

According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

Internal Communications: (Kansas Army Ammunition Plant Work Force)

- Kansas Army Ammunition Plant has a long and storied history, and has made significant contributions to supporting the Army's missions; however, the Army must now look to future requirements and develop an installation portfolio that can support and sustain its new force structure, and missions as the Army transforms to an expeditionary force.
- Each unit and activity transferred from Kansas Army Ammunition Plant has been placed to enhance its operational or support capability through consolidations or co-locations.
- The result of these hard decisions is a basing configuration that better supports our transforming Army and saves money.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- Kansas Army Ammunition Plant has a long and storied history, and has made significant contributions to supporting the Army's missions; however the Army must now look to future requirements and develop an installation portfolio that can support and sustain its new force structure, and missions as the Army transforms to an expeditionary force.
- The indirect economic impact of this closure is estimated at a potential reduction of 1.82 percent of the economic area employment.
- The Army is committed to working with local communities as Kansas Army Ammunition Plant closes to smooth the transition process.
- Kansas Army Ammunition Plant has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it was a difficult decision to close it.
- The transformation objectives of the US Army seek to retain installations that are capable of accepting multiple missions.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

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BRAC Recommendations impacting Kansas Army Ammunition Plant

- Close Kansas Army Ammunition Plant

KENTUCKY

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build 2 Armed Forces Reserve Center and Field Maintenance Facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close 4 Army Reserve Centers • Close Blue Grass Station, 1 National Guard Readiness Center and 1 Army National Guard Organizational Maintenance Shop with the State permission
Bluegrass Army Depot	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Munitions Maintenance functions from Red River Munitions Center • Relocate and consolidate Reserve units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center and Field Maintenance Facility from 2 Army Reserve Center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Ft Campbell	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 52d Explosive Ordnance Group from Ft Gillem • Armed Forces Reserve Center • Validated temporary stationing of 4th BCT • Various units returning from overseas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attack aviation battalion to Ft Riley
Ft Knox	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activated Infantry BCT and forces returning from overseas • Army HR Command, Army Reserve Personnel Command and Army Enlisted Records Branch from various lease spaces • Army Accessions Command and Cadet Command from Ft Monroe • 100th Division (IT) headquarters • 84th Army Reserve Readiness Training Center from Ft McCoy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Armor Center and School to Ft Benning • Level II Correctional function to Ft Leavenworth • In-patient mission at Ireland Army Hospital to the civilian community • Army Research Institute's Human Systems Research function to Aberdeen Proving Ground

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
2,339	1,748	-7,566	\$106.6	\$254.3

- To facilitate the formation of a Multi-functional Aviation Brigade, an attack aviation battalion will relocate from Ft Campbell. Four Infantry BCTs, a Multi-Functional Aviation Brigade, a Sustainment Brigade, a UEx Headquarters, the 5th Special Forces Group and the 160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment will remain at Ft Campbell. Based on the net impacts of Modular Force Transformation and BRAC related actions there will be a increase of approximately 300 Soldiers using FY03 as a baseline and FY11 as an end state
- The Army intends to transform Ft Knox from an institutional training installation to a multi-functional installation that will be the home to Operational Army forces and various administrative headquarters. The relocation of the Armor Center and School is balanced by the activation of the Infantry BCT and the relocation of the units returning from overseas. Combined these FORSCOM-related units represent over 5,000 Soldiers and their families.
- Blue Grass Army Depot will gain a new importance as a DoD Munitions Center of Excellence. It becomes a focal point for one of the most critical aspects of Army combat capability -the ammunition on which our Soldiers depend.

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in the State of Kentucky

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of Kentucky into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed facilities will provide the capability to conduct Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Anti-Terror / Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

AFRC Blue Grass Army Depot, KY (New Facility)

Close the Richmond US Army Reserve Center, Maysville US Army Reserve Center and relocate and consolidate those units with Army Reserve units currently on Bluegrass Army Depot into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) and Field Maintenance Facility (FMS) on Blue Grass Army Depot, Kentucky. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Kentucky National Guard units located on Bluegrass Army Depot, Kentucky, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Paducah, KY (New Facility)

Close the Paducah Memorial United States Army Reserve Center and the Paducah #2 United States Army Reserve Center and relocate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) and Field Maintenance Shop (FMS) adjacent to the Paducah Airport, Paducah, Kentucky, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC and FMS shall have the capability to accommodate units from the Paducah Army National Guard Readiness Center and the Kentucky Army National Guard Organizational Maintenance Shop (OMS) #2, Paducah, Kentucky, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Why: The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best locations because they optimized the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Other

The Department of Defense understands that the State of Kentucky will close the Blue Grass Station and the Paducah Army National Guard Readiness Centers and the Kentucky Army National Guard Organizational Maintenance Shop, Paducah, Kentucky. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

Quantitative Results

Number of USAR Centers Closed for that state	4	Number of opportunities to close ARNG Armories for that state	3
Approximate Closing Square Footage	74,000	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	122,459

Estimated Implementation Timeline:

Design new AFRCs and acquire land	FY06	Construct new AFRCs	FY07
Relocate units to new AFRCs	FY08	Shut down closing facilities	FY08

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of Kentucky will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 600 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DoD.
- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities.

Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.

- A team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command conducted a military value assessment of state-owned and Army Reserve sub-threshold facilities. These facilities were assessed, specifically against DoD Criteria one through four, in their ability to support joint stationing options that enhance Army and DoD transformation.
- The Department of the Army decided to consolidate multiple Army Reserve Centers and, where allowed, Army National Guard Armories into modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers because of their potential to enhance Reserve Component operations, training, mobilization and power projection capabilities, and their ability to sustain recruiting and retention.
- The sites for the new AFRCs are also based on their ability to consolidate functions wherever appropriate, to include schools, personnel, logistics, and other management functions.
- New AFRC sites were also selected based on their ability to relocate Reserve Component units and activities from leased and encroached properties that do not meet anti-terrorism and force-protection requirements onto established military facilities, and their ability to ensure the future readiness of Army forces while reducing the long-term costs of sustaining the base structure.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the closure of these Reserve Component properties and the construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center will be minimal.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

08 Sept 05	BRAC Commission recommendations due to President
23 Sept 05	President approves/disapproves Commission recommendations
20 Oct 05	Commission resubmits recommendations (if initially rejected by President)
07 Nov 05	President submits final recommendations to Congress. Once submitted, the plan becomes final within 45 legislative days, unless Congress passes a joint resolution to block the entire package.

According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Bluegrass Army Depot

BRAC 05 recommendations transform Bluegrass Army Depot into a multi-functional Munitions Center of Excellence that provides major support to Joint readiness through strong Munitions Deployment Networks, Storage and Distribution, Munitions Maintenance, and Munitions Demilitarization. These installations are the face to the war-fighter, providing support from the installation to the fox-hole. This effort was accomplished through the elimination of excess and redundancy within the industrial base. Costs identified to modernize remaining infrastructure will allow us to move out of a Cold War environment into one that is capable of supporting 21st century requirements for the conventional munitions.

Incoming Activities

What: Munitions Maintenance functions from Red River Munitions Center, Texas.

Why: Removes redundancy and supports the development of multi-functional fully workloaded munitions Centers of Excellence that support readiness for all Services.

What: Relocate and consolidate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) and Field Maintenance Facility (FMS), from Richmond US Army Reserve Center and Maysville US Army Reserve Center

Why: Transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of Kentucky into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies.

Departing Activities

None

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
0	0	0	\$6,623,917

Implementation Timeline:

According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

Internal Communications: (Bluegrass Army Depot Work Force)

- Blue Grass Army Depot has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it will continue to do so.
- The transformation objectives of the US Army seek to retain installations that are capable of accepting multiple missions.
- Blue Grass Army Depot will gain a new importance as a DoD Munitions Center of Excellence. It becomes a focal point for one of the most critical aspects of Army combat capability. The ammunition on which our Soldiers depend.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- Blue Grass Army Depot has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it will continue to do so.
- The transformation objectives of the US Army seek to retain installations that are capable of accepting multiple missions.
- Blue Grass Army Depot will gain a new importance as a DoD Munitions Center of Excellence. It becomes a focal point for one of the most critical aspects of Army combat capability. The ammunition on which our Soldiers depend.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

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BRAC Recommendations impacting Bluegrass Army Depot

- Close Red River Army Depot
- Realign Sierra Army Depot
- Transform Reserve Component in Kentucky

Fort Campbell

BRAC 2005 Recommendations: Fort Campbell remains one of the Army's premier maneuver installations with one of the larger concentrations of Operational Army units. The BRAC 2005 recommendations validated the stationing of the Infantry Brigade Combat Team (BCT) temporarily stationed at Fort Campbell in FY 04, and retains the other BCTs at Fort Campbell. However, the Army will relocate one attack aviation battalion from Fort Campbell to Fort Riley, to balance the Operational Army units across its major installations in order to enhance readiness, deployment and training. The aviation battalion will be a part of a Multifunctional Aviation Brigade that will form at Fort Riley. The Army will also consolidate various Reserve Component facilities and construct a new Armed Forces Reserve Center at Fort Campbell.

Incoming Activities

What: The 52d Explosive Ordnance Group from Fort Gillem.

Why: Collocates the 52d EOD with operational units to enhance training, deployment, and redeployment.

What: Armed Forces Reserve Center and Organizational Maintenance Shop on Fort Campbell

Why: Closes the United States Army Reserve Center outside of Fort Campbell (located in Clarksville TN), Kentucky, and relocates units, along with units currently in buildings #6912 and #2907 on Fort Campbell into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) and Organizational Maintenance Shop (OMS) on Fort Campbell, Kentucky. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate units from the Clarksville Army National Guard Readiness Center, Clarksville, Tennessee, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

What: Various units returning from overseas.

Why: Relocates units in accordance with known Global Basing and Posture decisions to enhance training, deployability, and force stabilization.

Departing Activities

What: An attack aviation battalion from Fort Campbell to Fort Riley.

Why: Supports the formation of a Multi-functional Aviation Brigade at Fort Riley. Balances Operational Army units across the Army's major training installations to enhance training, readiness, and quality of life requirements. Enhances deployment, redeployment, and training of the Joint Team. This battalion is excess to the required structure for the Multi-functional Aviation Brigades at Fort Campbell.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
-360	9	NA	NA

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03. The personnel increase shown here includes only the impact of the BRAC 2005 Recommendations. When combined with previous and projected unit activations and inactivations, we believe the military population at Fort Campbell in FY11 will actually increase.

Implementation Timeline:

Aviation Move	FY06-07	52d EOD Group Move	FY07
AFRC Consolidation	FY07-09		

According to BRAC law, this (or these) action(s) must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications : (Fort Campbell Work Force)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrates that Fort Campbell is a valuable installation to the Army and DoD.
- The Army is transforming the operational force, restructuring operational units, and, when required, relocating operational units. To facilitate the formation of a Multi-functional Aviation Brigade at Fort Riley, an attack aviation battalion will relocate there from Fort Campbell.
- As part of the modular force transformation, many units will inactive or convert to other structural designs. Most of the units at Fort Campbell have already converted to the new modular design, but some actions remain including additional activations and inactivations. The sum of these actions is actually very small.
- Overall, we believe there will be a net increase at Fort Campbell of approximately 300 Soldiers using FY03 as a baseline and FY11 as an end state.
- Fort Campbell will remain the home to four Infantry BCTs, a Multi-Functional Aviation Brigade, a Sustainment Brigade, a UEx Headquarters, the 5th Special Forces Group and the 160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Fort Campbell remains a valuable installation to the Army and DoD and one of its premier maneuver training installations.
- Fort Campbell is an integral part of the transformation of our Armed Services.

- The net result of the BRAC-related actions is that one attack aviation battalion will relocate from Fort Campbell to Fort Riley when facilities are available and synchronized with operational needs. However, when comparing the population of Fort Campbell in 2003 when the Army's modular force transformation began to the endstate in 2011, Fort Campbell will probably gain a few hundred soldiers overall.
- Fort Campbell will remain the home to four Infantry BCTs, a Multi-Functional Aviation Brigade, a Sustainment Brigade, a UEx Headquarters, the 5th Special Forces Group and the 160th Special Operations Regiment. As a result of all these actions, we believe the end state Soldier population at Fort Campbell will exceed 27,000.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps :

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BRAC Recommendations impacting Fort Campbell

Operational Army (IGPBS)
 Transform Reserve Component in Tennessee
 Fort Gillem, GA

Fort Knox

BRAC 2005 Recommendations: Transform Fort Knox into a multi-functional installation that serves as the home to Operational Army units and various Headquarters and Field Operating Agencies. These recommendations accommodate the return of forces from overseas and the Army's Modular Force Transformation. As part of the Army's modular force transformation, the Army announced its intent to activate and temporarily station an Infantry Brigade Combat Team (BCT) at Fort Benning in 2006. The BRAC 2005 analysis concluded that when viewed holistically with other BRAC recommendations, the Army would be better served by the stationing the BCT at Fort Knox. The relocation of the Armor Center and School to Fort Benning provides the facilities and training resources for the Army to activate an Infantry Brigade Combat Team and establish a Human Resources Center of Excellence at Fort Knox.

Incoming Activities

What: A newly activated Infantry BCT and forces returning from overseas; e.g., engineer, military police, medical, and logistical units.

Why: Fort Knox has the capacity to meet training, readiness, and quality of life requirements. Putting these units on Fort Knox enhances deployment, redeployment, and training of the Joint Team.

What: The Army Human Resources Command from Alexandria, VA; Army Reserve Personnel Command from St. Louis, MO, the Army Enlisted Records Branch from Indianapolis, IN; and the Army Accessions Command and Cadet Command from Fort Monroe, VA.

Why: Consolidating the Army's military personnel and recruiting functions at Fort Knox creates an Army Human Resources Center of Excellence with enhanced effectiveness and efficiencies. This recommendation also vacates approximately 1.1 million square feet of leased space and eliminates almost 250,000 square feet of excess space, much of which is located in the National Capitol Region that is not required to be located there.

What: Louisville United States Army Reserve Center to Ft. Knox, Kentucky

Why: Consolidates the entire headquarters at Fort Knox. Transforms Reserve Component facilities and command and control structure to enhance readiness, training and mobilization, and creates significant efficiencies and cost savings.

What: The 84th Army Reserve Readiness Training Center from Fort McCoy, WI.

Why: Locating the 84th ARRTC with the Army Human Resource Command, the 100th Division, and Army Reserve units at Fort Knox enhances operational effectiveness.

Departing Activities

What: The Armor Center and School to Fort Benning, GA.

Why: Establishes a Maneuver Center of Excellence by combining the Armor and Infantry Centers and Schools. Locating the center at Fort Benning enhances training effectiveness, doctrine / combat development, and operational effectiveness.

What: The Fort Knox Level II Correctional function to Fort Leavenworth.

Why: The Department of Defense's correctional functions across the United States are being consolidated into fewer, more modern and efficient facilities. This recommendation creates a regional facility at Fort Leavenworth.

What: The in-patient mission at Ireland Army Hospital to the civilian community.

Why: The inpatient capacity in the surrounding civilian community is capable of meeting the needs of the military community. Converting Ireland Army Hospital to a clinic with an ambulatory center reduces excess capacity and ensures the clinic is capable of handling emergent and routine medical care.

What: The Army Research Institute's Human Systems Research function to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

Why: Supports the establishment of a Land C4ISR Center at Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD. This increases efficiency through consolidation.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
+3,300	+1,800	-7500	\$ 100,000,000

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

Implementation Timeline:

Infantry BCT Activation	FY06	Return of Forces from Overseas	FY06-09
Armor Center Move	FY08	HRC Consolidation	FY09
84 th ARRTC Move	FY09	100 th Division	FY08

According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications: (Fort Knox Work Force)

- The Army intends to transform Fort Knox from an institutional training installation to a multi-functional installation that will be the home to Operational Army Forces and various administrative headquarters.
- The relocation of the Armor Center and School is balanced by the activation of the Infantry BCT and the relocation of the units returning from overseas.
- Combined these FORSCOM-related units represent over 5,000 Soldiers and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Fort Knox is a valuable installation to the Army and DoD.
- It is a part of plan to transform our Armed Services.
- While Fort Knox will lose a part its historical mission, it will gain a new importance. Some may view this as a net reduction in the number of Soldiers who work on Fort Knox everyday. However, we correctly view this transformation as an increase in the number of Operational Army units, Soldiers and family members.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the change in mission to increase significantly.
 - There will be more military families living in the local community, more children attending local schools and more customers at local businesses.
- The consolidation of the Army's Human Resource Command here at Fort Knox will also bring those same demands and benefits.
 - It will potentially also bring additional jobs that will need to be filled from the local community.

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According to BRAC law, this (or these) action(s) must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

BRAC Recommendations that impact Fort Knox:

Maneuver Training (Fort Knox)

Regional Correctional Facilities

Consolidate Army Land C4ISR

Land Network Warfare Life Cycle Management

Roll-up Military Personnel and Recruiting Centers for Army and Air Force

Close Fort Monroe

Relocate Army Headquarters and Field Operating Agencies

US Army Reserve Command and Control -Southeast

LOUISIANA

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build 2 Armed Forces Reserve Center and a Field Maintenance Facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Close 3 Army Reserve Centers Close 1 National Guard Readiness Center with state permission
Ft Polk	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Validates temporary stationing of BCT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
0	0	0	\$0.0	\$0.0

- Closing these Reserve facilities is offset by the construction of modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers that will be the right size and design to support Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there. Transforming RC facilities in Louisiana will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 1760 RC soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in the State of Louisiana

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of Louisiana into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed facilities will provide the capability to conduct Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Anti-Terror / Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) Baton Rouge (New Facility)

Close the Roberts United States Army Reserve Center Baton Rouge, LA and the Navy-Marine Corps Reserve Center, Baton Rouge, LA, and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center and Field Maintenance Shop on suitable state property adjacent to the Baton Rouge Airport (State Property). The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Louisiana National Guard Units from the Army National Guard Readiness Center located in Baton Rouge, LA and the Army National Guard Organizational Maintenance Shop #8 located in Baton Rouge, LA if the State of Louisiana decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Shreveport (New Facility)

Close United States Army Reserve Center, Shreveport, Louisiana, and the United States Army Reserve Center, Bossier City, Louisiana and relocate all Reserve Component units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be constructed on or adjacent to the Naval-Marine Corps Reserve Center, Shreveport in Bossier City, Louisiana if the Army is able to acquire suitable property for construction of the facilities.

Why: The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best locations because they optimized the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Other

The Department of Defense understands that the State of Louisiana will close the Louisiana Army National Guard Readiness Center in Baton Rouge and Organizational Maintenance Shop #

8 in Baton Rouge. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

Quantitative Results

USAR Facilities closing	3	ARNG Facilities closing	1
Approximate Closing Square Footage	89,481	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	150,574

Estimated Implementation Timeline:

Design new AFRCs and acquire land	FY06	Construct new AFRCs	FY07
Relocate units to new AFRCs	FY08	Shut down closing facilities	FY08

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of Louisiana will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 1760 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DoD.
- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities. Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.

- A team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command conducted a military value assessment of state-owned and Army Reserve sub-threshold facilities. These facilities were assessed, specifically against DoD Criteria one through four, in their ability to support joint stationing options that enhance Army and DoD transformation.
- The Department of the Army decided to consolidate multiple Army Reserve Centers and, where allowed, Army National Guard Armories into modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers because of their potential to enhance Reserve Component operations, training, mobilization and power projection capabilities, and their ability to sustain recruiting and retention.
- The sites for the new AFRCs are also based on their ability to consolidate functions wherever appropriate, to include schools, personnel, logistics, and other management functions.
- New AFRC sites were also selected based on their ability to relocate Reserve Component units and activities from leased and encroached properties that do not meet anti-terrorism and force-protection requirements onto established military facilities, and their ability to ensure the future readiness of Army forces while reducing the long-term costs of sustaining the base structure.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the closure of these Reserve Component properties and the construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center will be minimal.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

08 Sept 05	BRAC Commission recommendations due to President
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07 Nov 05	President submits final recommendations to Congress. Once submitted, the plan becomes final within 45 legislative days, unless Congress passes a joint resolution to block the entire package.

According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

MARYLAND

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build 1 Armed Forces Reserve Center at Ft Detrick 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close 1 Armed Forces Reserve Center and its organizational maintenance shop
Aberdeen Proving Grounds	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicle Technology Directorates of Army Research Laboratory Langley and Army Research Laboratory Glenn • Army Research Lab functions from White Sands Missile Range • Sensors, Electronics, Electronics Warfare, and Information RDA and Program Executive Offices for Command, Control, Communications Tactical, and Intelligence, Electronic Warfare, and Sensors from Ft Monmouth • The Joint Program Executive Office for Chemical Biological Defense from lease space • Army Test and Evaluation Command HQs, and the Army Evaluation Center from lease space • Civilian Personnel Operations Center from Rock Island Arsenal • Medical Chemical Defense Research from the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, • Navy non-medical chem bio research from Dahlgren • Air Force non-medical chem. bio research from Brooks City Base 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ordnance Center and School to Ft Lee • The Army Environmental Center to Ft Sam Houston • Pre-deployment/mobilization functions to Ft Dix
Army Research Laboratories (ARL), Adelphi	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Armament Research Development and Engineering Center to Picatinny Arsenal
Ft Detrick	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical Biological Defense Research from Walter Reed Army Medical Center and various activities throughout NCR • Consolidated Armed Forces Reserve Center from Frederick, MD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Ft Meade	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media activities from Ft Belvoir, lease sites, and Lackland AFB • DoD adjudication and security clearance offices from Washington Navy Yard, Bolling AFB, Soldier Systems Center in Natick, and the Pentagon • Information systems and Command and Control offices from lease sites and the Naval Support Activity in Florida. • The Joint Network Management System Program Office, from Ft Monmouth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
105	8,272	-2,777	\$911.0	\$458.4

Predecisional --- For Official Use Only --- Not for Release under FOIA

- The Army intends to transform its active and reserve facilities in the state to gain a more efficient and effective organization to support Army requirements now and into the future by creating:
 - Over 3,500 high-tech and professional jobs at Ft Meade
 - A multi-functional reserve facility that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies at Ft Detrick
 - Joint Centers of Excellence for Medical and Chem Bio research at Ft Detrick
 - Transform APG into a full spectrum research, development, acquisition, test and evaluation (T&E) center for C4ISR Systems

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in the State of Maryland

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of Maryland into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed facilities will provide the capability to conduct Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Anti-Terror / Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

Armed Forces Reserve Center Frederick (New Facility)

Close the Flair Memorial Armed Forces Reserve Center and its organizational maintenance shop in Frederick, Maryland and re-locate US Army Reserve and US Marine Corps Reserve units to new consolidated Armed Forces Reserve Center and organizational maintenance support facility on Fort Detrick, Maryland.

Why: The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The site selected was determined as the best location because it optimizes the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Quantitative Results

USAR Facilities closing	1	ARNG Facilities closing	0
Approximate Closing Square Footage	13,158	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	27,772

Estimated Implementation Timeline:

Design new AFRCs and acquire land	FY06	Construct new AFRCs	FY07
Relocate units to new AFRCs	FY08	Shut down closing facilities	FY08

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of Maryland will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 280 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DoD.
- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities. Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.
- A team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command conducted a military value assessment of state-owned and Army Reserve sub-threshold facilities. These facilities were assessed, specifically against DoD Criteria one through four, in their ability to support joint stationing options that enhance Army and DoD transformation.
- The Department of the Army decided to consolidate multiple Army Reserve Centers and, where allowed, Army National Guard Armories into modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers because of their potential to enhance Reserve Component operations, training, mobilization and power projection capabilities, and their ability to sustain recruiting and retention.
- The sites for the new AFRCs are also based on their ability to consolidate functions wherever appropriate, to include schools, personnel, logistics, and other management functions.

- New AFRC sites were also selected based on their ability to relocate Reserve Component units and activities from leased and encroached properties that do not meet anti-terrorism and force-protection requirements onto established military facilities, and their ability to ensure the future readiness of Army forces while reducing the long-term costs of sustaining the base structure.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the closure of these Reserve Component properties and the construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center will be minimal.

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Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG)

The Army transforms Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG) to a full spectrum research, development, acquisition, test and evaluation (T&E) center for C4ISR, Defense Chemical and Biological Systems. The realignment will enhance the installation's value of research, acquisition, and test and provide for economies in the use of equipment and expertise. This recommendation also consolidates the Army Test and Evaluation Command (ATEC) Headquarters and Civilian Personnel Offices at Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

Incoming Activities

What: The Vehicle Technology Directorates of Army Research Laboratory Langley, VA, and Army Research Laboratory Glenn, OH.

Why: Realigns and consolidates portions of the Air Force and Army Research Laboratories to enable technical synergy, and positions the Department of the Defense to exploit a center-of-mass of scientific, technical, and acquisition expertise with the personnel to provide the Air Force and Army as required by the Force Structure Plan of 2025.

What: ARL's Survivability/Lethality Analysis Directorate (SLAD) and Battlespace Environment (BE) Division of the Computer and Information Systems Directorate (CISD) from WSMR, NM.

Why: Enable significant levels of synergism and efficiency between the C4ISR research being consolidated at Adelphi and the analysis and evaluation currently conducted at WSMR.

What: Communications-Electronics Command (CECOM), Communications-Electronics Research Development and Engineering Center (CERDEC), Development and Acquisition Logistics Support, Software Engineering Center, Program Executive Office for Intelligence, Electronic Warfare and Sensors (PEO IEW&S), Program Executive Office for Command, Control, Communications - Tactical (PEO C3T) from Ft. Monmouth and Ft. Belvoir. Detachment of Army Research Institute (ARI), Ft. Knox. PM C3T from Redstone Arsenal.

Why: Research, Development and Acquisition (RDA) of C4ISR technologies and systems are currently split between three major sites – Ft Monmouth, NJ, Adelphi, MD and Ft Belvoir, VA - and several smaller sites, including Redstone, AL, and Ft Knox, KY. Consolidation of RDA functions into two major sites achieves efficiency and synergy at a lower cost than would be required for multiple sites. This action preserves the Army's "commodity" business model by near collocation of Research, Development, Acquisition, and Logistics functions.

What: The Army Test and Evaluation Command (ATEC) HQs and Army Evaluation Center (AEC) from leased space in Alexandria, VA.

Why: This proposal will consolidate both organizations with pieces of the ATEC and AEC HQs that already reside on APG. Further, the consolidation includes the Developmental Test Command that also currently resides on APG.

What: Relocate part of the Civilian Personnel Operations Center from Rock Island Arsenal, IL to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

Why: This is part of a larger proposal to consolidate Civilian Personnel Offices (CPOs) within each Military Department and the Defense Agencies. The Army Civilian Personnel Operations Center for the northeast will be located at Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

What: The Medical Chemical Defense Research of the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, the Navy Non-Medical Chemical Biological Defense Research and Development & Acquisition activities from Naval Surface Warfare Center, Dahlgren Division, VA and Crane Division, IN, the Air Force Non-Medical Chemical Biological Defense Research and Development & Acquisition activities from Brooks City Base, TX, the Chemical Biological Defense Research component of the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA), and the Joint Program Executive Office for Chemical Biological Defense from Falls Church, VA to Edgewood Chemical Biological Center, APG.

Why: This recommendation creates a joint Chemical Biological Defense research, development & acquisition at Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD. These actions will increase synergy, focus on joint needs, and efficient use of equipment and facilities by co-locating Tri-Service and Defense activities performing functions in chemical-biological defense and medical RDA. The Edgewood Chemical and Biological Center, APG, is home to the military's most robust infrastructure supporting research utilizing hazardous chemical agents. These actions will also reduce the use of leased space within the National Capital Region, and increase the force protection posture of the realigning activities. This recommendation will co-locate Army, Navy, Air Force and Defense Agency program management expertise for non-medical chemical and biological defense research, development and acquisition at APG, MD and two separate aspects of medical chemical and biological research: medical biological defense research at Ft. Detrick, MD and medical chemical defense research at APG, MD.

Departing Activities

What: The Ordnance Center and School to Fort Lee, VA.

Why: Joins with the Quartermaster Center & School, the Army Logistic Management College, and Combined Arms Support Command creating a Combat Service Support Center.

What: The Army Environmental Center from APG to Ft. Sam Houston.

Why: This proposal moves several Army Headquarters agencies out of the National Capitol Region. The Army Environmental Center is one of several agencies moving to Ft. Sam Houston. This relocation is part of a larger initiative to co-locate functions that support installation management at Ft. Sam Houston. This move also places the Army Environmental Center in San Antonio providing easy accessibility to the Air Force Environmental Agencies.

Others

What: Pre-deployment/mobilization functions from Aberdeen Proving Ground to Fort Dix, NJ

Why: This will consolidate pre-deployment/mobilization functions from several installations to one installation and improve management and reduce activation costs.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
-613	+5357	-2817	\$ 600 Millions

Implementation Timeline: FY06 through FY11

Internal Communications :

- The Army is transforming APG to a full spectrum research, development, acquisition, test and evaluation (T&E) center for C4ISR Systems which has scattered activities across the country. The current infrastructure has made significant contributions to supporting the Army's missions; however the Army must now look to future requirements and develop an installation portfolio that can support and sustain its new force structure and missions as the Army transforms to an expeditionary force.
- The Army used the BRAC process to achieve a major transformation by collocating and integrating major research and acquisition elements that are currently scattered at many sites at a single site by assembling Human Factors Engineering, Information Technology, Sensors, Electronics, Electronic Warfare, and Chem-Biological Research, Development and Acquisition (RDA) at Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD. These recommendations collocate Communications-Electronics Research Development and Engineering Center, Night Vision Lab, Communications Electronics Command, Army Test and Evaluation Command, several PEOs and PMs, Bio-Medical, and Chemical and Biological Research, Development and Acquisition to a single site.
- These recommendations create a powerful center for soldier-focused systems that permit integration and coordination at every step from R&D, through T&E and Acquisition.

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

External Communications:

- The Army used the BRAC process to achieve a major transformation by collocating and integrating major research and acquisition elements that are currently scattered at many sites at a single site
- These recommendations create a powerful center for soldier-focused systems that permit integration and coordination at every step from R&D, through T&E and Acquisition.
- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Aberdeen Proving Ground is a valuable installation to the Army and DoD.
- It is a part of plan to transform our Armed Services.
- Aberdeen Proving Ground will gain a new importance as the Center for soldier-focused systems in the Army.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from influx of 6000 government personnel to increase significantly.
 - There will be more military families living in the local community, more children attending local schools and more customers at local businesses.
 - It will potentially also bring additional jobs that will need to be filled from the local community.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps :

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BRAC Recommendations Impacting APG

- Army C4ISR Lifecycle Management Command (LCMC)
- Combat Service Support (CSS) Centre
- Consolidate Civilian Personnel Offices (CPOs)
- ATEC Consolidation
- Relocate Army Headquarters and Field Operating Agencies
- Joint Pre-Deployment Mobilization Sites
- Realign Walter Reed Medical Center in National Capital Region
- Realign Inventory Control Point (ICP) to DLA
- Defense Research Service Led Labs Consolidation
- Create Joint Centers of Excellence for Chemical, Biological and Medical RDA
- Close Brooks City-Base, San Antonio, TX

Army Research Laboratories (ARL)

The Army intends to realign C4ISR related research functions at the Army Research Laboratories (ARL), Adelphi, MD. The recommendation will enhance the value of both the research and the analysis and provide for economies in the use of equipment and expertise.

Incoming Activities

None

Departing Activities

What: Armament Research and Development Center (ARDEC) Fuse Detachment to Picatinny Arsenal, NJ.

Why: Enable significant levels of synergism and efficiency between the Guns and Ammunitions research being consolidated at Picatinny Arsenal, NJ and the analysis and evaluation currently conducted at Adelphi, MD.

Quantitative Results

Table			MILCON Cost Estimate
Net Personnel Impacts ¹			
Military	Civilian	Student	
0	-43	0	\$ 0

Implementation Timeline: According to BRAC law, this (or these) action(s) must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications:

- The Army intends to consolidate the Army Research Laboratory from 5 sites to 2 sites to improve the effectiveness of transition and efficiency of operations.
- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations build upon the consolidation of Army S&T activities, which was begun in BRAC 88 and continued in BRAC 91.

External Communications:

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

- A net of 37 government personnel will have a negligible economic impact on the local community in Washington-MD-VA-WV Metropolitan..

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BRAC Recommendations impacting Army Research Laboratories (ARL) at Adelphi, MD

- Realign Guns & Ammo RD&A

Fort Detrick

BRAC 05 recommendations support collocating Biological-Medical RD&A in a single facility and establish a tri-Service Medical-Biological Center of Excellence. This recommendation also transforms Reserve Component facilities in the State of Maryland.

Incoming Activities

What: The Medical Biological Defense Research sub-function from leased space in Rockville, MD, the Office of the Chief of Naval Research, Biomedical Program Management from leased space in the NCR; the Naval Bureau of Medicine, Code M2, from the Potomac Annex; the National Capital Element, DTRA-CB Science and Technology Office (STO) (Medical), Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) from Ft Belvoir; the Joint Project Manager for Chemical Biological Medical Systems (CBMS) from Falls Church, VA, and Joint Project Manager for Chemical Biological Medical Systems from Frederick, MD.

Why: Establish a Joint Biomedical Research, Development, and Acquisition Management Center at Fort Detrick MD. This center of excellence will utilize the medical research activities currently at Fort Detrick and build on that core expertise in medical biological defense. This will consolidate all organizational elements and personnel involved in headquarters-level planning, investment portfolio management and program and regulatory oversight of DoD Biomedical Science and Technology (S&T) programs and FDA-regulated medical product development.

What: The Medical Biological Defense “Research” function from Naval Medical Research Center, Silver Spring, MD, the Medical Biological Defense “Research” function from Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, Defense Sciences Office, Biological Defense Program staff, Arlington, VA, and the Medical Biological Defense “Research” function from Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Divisions of Communicable Diseases and Immunology, Pathology, and Biometrics.

Why: These agencies will expand the Medical Biological center of excellence being established on the installation. The expertise they bring in research with communicable diseases and other biological agents for improving Soldier health will supplement the program management functions at Fort Detrick and provide an enhanced DoD capability in this important field.

What: The Medical Biological Defense Research of the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Walter Reed Medical Center, DC, and Medical Biological Defense Research from Naval Medical Research Center, Silver Spring, MD.

Why: These Medical Biological research personnel will round out the center of excellence being established at Fort Detrick for Medical Biological RD&A. Additionally this will facilitates the realignment of the Walter Reed Army Medical Center and closure of the garrison post.

What: Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) - US Army Reserve and US Marine Corps Reserve units.

Why: Transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of Maryland into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies.

Departing Activities

None

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			Potential MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
+36	+43	+40	\$ 11 Million

Implementation Timeline: According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications :

- Ft. Detrick has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and will continue to do so.
- Fort Detrick will gain a new importance as the tri-Service Medical-Biological Center of Excellence in the Army. It becomes a focal point for one of the most critical aspects of Army combat capability – the health of our combat Soldiers.
- The Army also intends to reduce use of leased space, and enhance force protection for Headquarters and Field Operating Agencies.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- Ft. Detrick has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and will continue to do so.
- Fort Detrick will gain a new importance as the tri-Service Medical-Biological Center of Excellence in the Army. It becomes a focal point for one of the most critical aspects of Army combat capability – the health of our combat Soldiers.
- The Army also intends to reduce use of leased space, and enhance force protection for Headquarters and Field Operating Agencies.
- The influx of 181 government personnel will have negligible community impact.

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

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BRAC Recommendations impacting Fort Detrick

- National Capitol Region
- Create Joint Centers of Excellence for Chemical, Biological and Medical RDA
- RC Transformation in Maryland

Fort Meade

BRAC 05 recommendations have a significant impact on Ft. Meade. The installation will be expanded to accept DoD information and information technology missions.

Incoming Activities

What: Soldier Magazine, Naval Media Center, Army Broadcasting-soldier Radio/TV, Air Force News Agency & Army Hometown News Service, and the American Forces Information Service from various leased sites, Ft. Belvoir and Lackland AFB.

Why: These relocations create a DoD Media Activity at Ft. Meade for all command information products. This provides greater force protection for agencies in high-cost leased space and creates enhanced integration among Military information disseminating organizations.

What: DoD, Air Force and Navy adjudication and security clearance offices and agencies from various leased sites, the Washington Navy Yard, Bolling AFB, the Soldier Systems Center in Natick, MA and the Pentagon.

Why: These relocations co-locate all Military Department and DoD security clearance adjudication and appeals activities. This provides greater force protection for agencies in high-cost leased space and co-locates National Capitol Region intelligence community activities.

What: Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA), JTF-GNO, the Deployable Joint Command & Control Program Office, the Joint Network Management Systems Program Office and the Joint Tactical Radio System Program Office from various NCR lease locations, the Naval Support Activity Panama City, FL and Ft. Monmouth, NJ.

Why: These relocations consolidate headquarters components of DISA and the JTF-GNO and realigns scattered Combatant Commander Development and Acquisition activities into a single activity at Ft. Meade.

Departing Activities

None.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
+685	+2,930	0	\$ 300 Million

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

Implementation Timeline: According to BRAC law, this (or these) action(s) must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications: (Fort Meade Work Force)

- The transformation objectives of the US Army seek to retain installations that are capable of accepting multiple missions, Ft. Meade is one of these.
- Over 3,500 high-tech and professional jobs are coming to Ft. Meade.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Fort Meade is a valuable installation to the Army and DoD, as it provides high-tech development and acquisition capabilities.
- Over 3,500 high-tech and professional jobs are coming to Fort Meade.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the change in mission to increase significantly.
 - There will be more military families living in the local community, more children attending local schools and more customers at local businesses.

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BRAC Recommendations impacting Ft. Meade

- Close Ft. Monmouth
- Consolidate Media Services Activities at Ft. Meade
- Co-locate Defense & MILDEP security clearance adjudication agencies
- Relocate DISA to Ft. Meade

MASSACHUSETTS

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build 1 Armed Forces Reserve Center • Build 1 Reserve Sustainment Brigade HQs at a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Westover Air Reserve Base 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close 4 Army Reserve Centers • Close 1 Army National Guard Armory and 1 Consolidated Support Maintenance Site with state permission • Realign 323d Maintenance Facility, and 1 Regional Training Site Maintenance • Realign 1 Marine Corps Reserve Center
Natick Soldier Systems Center	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals to Ft Meade • Inventory Control Point functions for consumable items to Defense Supply Center Philadelphia

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
0	-19	0	\$0.0	-\$1.0

- Closing RC facilities is offset by the construction of modern AFRCs that will be the right size and design to support units that will be stationed there. Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 445 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.
- This recommendation supports a consolidation and collocation of all security clearance adjudication and appeals activities supports the Administration's Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Act of 2004.

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Reserve Component facilities in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed facilities will provide the capability to conduct Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Anti-Terror / Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

Reserve Component Transformation in Massachusetts (New Facility)

What: Close the Army Reserve Equipment Concentration Site 65 Annex, Ayer, MA and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in Ayer, MA; realign the Devens Reserve Forces Training Area, MA; by relocating the 323d Maintenance Facility, and the Regional Training Site Maintenance to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center complex in Ayer, MA; realign Ayer Area 3713 by relocating storage functions to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center complex in Ayer, MA. Realign the Marine Corps Reserve Center Ayer, MA, by relocating the 1/25th Marines Maintenance Facility, Marine Corps Reserve Electronic Maintenance Section, and Maintenance Company/4th Marine Battalion to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center complex in Ayer, MA. The new Armed Forces Reserve Center complex shall have the capability to accommodate all Reserve units affected by this recommendation including Army National Guard units from the Ayer Armory and Consolidated Support Maintenance Shop, Ayer, MA; if the Commonwealth decides to relocate the National Guard units.

Why: The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The site selected was determined as the best location because it optimizes the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Other

The Department of Defense understands that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts will close: one Massachusetts Army National Guard Armory and one Consolidated Support Maintenance

Site, Ayer, Massachusetts. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from the closed facilities to the new AFRC complex.

Quantitative Results

Number of USAR Centers Closed for that state	1	Number of opportunities to close ARNG Armories for that state	1
Approximate Closing Square Footage	531,769	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	359,573

Estimated Implementation Timeline:

Design new AFRCs and acquire land	FY06	Construct new AFRCs	FY07
Relocate units to new AFRCs	FY08	Shut down closing facilities	FY08

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 445 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DoD.
- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities. Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.

- A team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command conducted a military value assessment of state-owned and Army Reserve sub-threshold facilities. These facilities were assessed, specifically against DoD Criteria one through four, in their ability to support joint stationing options that enhance Army and DoD transformation.
- The Department of the Army decided to consolidate multiple Army Reserve Centers and, where allowed, Army National Guard Armories into modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers because of their potential to enhance Reserve Component operations, training, mobilization and power projection capabilities, and their ability to sustain recruiting and retention.
- The sites for the new AFRCs are also based on their ability to consolidate functions wherever appropriate, to include schools, personnel, logistics, and other management functions.
- New AFRC sites were also selected based on their ability to relocate Reserve Component units and activities from leased and encroached properties that do not meet anti-terrorism and force-protection requirements onto established military facilities, and their ability to ensure the future readiness of Army forces while reducing the long-term costs of sustaining the base structure.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the closure of these Reserve Component properties and the construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center will be minimal.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

08 Sept 05	BRAC Commission recommendations due to President
23 Sept 05	President approves/disapproves Commission recommendations
20 Oct 05	Commission resubmits recommendations (if initially rejected by President)
07 Nov 05	President submits final recommendations to Congress. Once submitted, the plan becomes final within 45 legislative days, unless Congress passes a joint resolution to block the entire package.

According to BRAC law, this action must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Soldier Systems Center (SSC), Natick, MA

BRAC 05 recommendation relocates the Inventory Control Point (ICP) function and reestablishes it under the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) at Aberdeen Proving Ground, (APG), MD. The recommendation also collocates all Military Department (MILDEP) and Department of Defense (DoD) security clearance adjudication at Fort Meade, MD.

Incoming Activities

None

Departing Activities

What: Relocate ICP for consumable items functions to Defense Supply Center, Philadelphia, PA.

Why: It supports the migration of Service consumable items to DLA.

What: All components of the Defense Office of Hearings and Appeals Boston Hearing office to Fort Meade, MD.

Why: Collocation of all security clearance adjudication and appeals activities at one location reduces DoD dependence on leased space, and improves force protection for occupants of these facilities.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	
-0	-19	0	\$ 0

Implementation Timeline: According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications :

- Soldier Systems Center has played an important role in the history of the US Army and will continue to do so.
- The activities transferred from Natick have been placed to enhance the Army's support capability through consolidations or co-locations.

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- Soldier Systems Center has played an important role in the history of the US Army and will continue to do so.
- The activities transferred from Natick have been placed to enhance the Army's support capability through consolidations or co-locations.
- The economic impact of this realignment is expected to be negligible on the Cambridge-Newton-Framingham, MA Metropolitan Division,

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BRAC Recommendations impacting SSC

- Realign Inventory Control Point (ICP) function to Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)
- Collocate security clearance adjudication activities at Fort Meade, MD

MICHIGAN

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build 1 Armed Forces Reserve Center on Ft Custer Reserve Training Center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close 1 Army Reserve Center • Close 1 Army Reserve Area Maintenance Support Activity
Detroit Arsenal	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TACOM Integrated materiel management from Rock Island Arsenal • Joint robotics program development and acquisition activities from Redstone Arsenal • Ground Forces initiative Development & Acquisition activities from USMC Direct Reporting Program Manager, Woodbridge • Command and selected staff move from United States Army Garrison Michigan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply functions and consumables items management from the Inventory Control Point to Columbus • Sea Vehicle Development and Acquisition to Naval Surface Warfare Center, Bethesda and Program Management and Direction of Sea Vehicle Development and Acquisition to Naval Sea Systems Command, Washington Navy Yard
US Army Garrison (Selfridge)	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None, close US Army Garrison Michigan (Selfridge) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enclave the bridging and water purification laboratories

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
-126	473	0	\$5.6	\$17.3

- The Army intends to transform its active and reserve facilities in the state to gain a more efficient and effective organization to support Army requirements now and into the future by:
 - Transforming Detroit Arsenal into a multi-functional installation that serves as the home to a Life Cycle Management Command. Consolidating functions at Detroit reflect the Army's determination to transform its Materiel and Logistics base to keep pace with transformation of the combat forces.
 - Creating an installation portfolio that can support and sustain its new force structure, and missions as the Army transforms to an expeditionary force.
 - Creating a multi-functional reserve facility that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies.

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in the State of Michigan

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of Michigan into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed facilities will provide the capability to conduct Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Anti-Terror / Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

AFRC Fort Custer, Michigan (New Facility)

Close the US Army Reserve Center Stanford C. Parisian in Lansing, Michigan, close the Army Reserve Area Maintenance Support Activity #135 in Battle Creek, Michigan, and re-locate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Fort Custer Reserve Training Center, Michigan.

Why: The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The site selected was determined as the best location because it optimizes the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Quantitative Results

Number of USAR Centers Closed for that state	2	Number of opportunities to close ARNG Armories for that state	0
Approximate Closing Square Footage	29,090	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	34,497

Estimated Implementation Timeline:

Design new AFRCs and acquire land	FY06	Construct new AFRCs	FY07
Relocate units to new AFRCs	FY08	Shut down closing facilities	FY08

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of Michigan will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 1203 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DoD.
- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities. Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.
- A team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command conducted a military value assessment of state-owned and Army Reserve sub-threshold facilities. These facilities were assessed, specifically against DoD Criteria one through four, in their ability to support joint stationing options that enhance Army and DoD transformation.
- The Department of the Army decided to consolidate multiple Army Reserve Centers and, where allowed, Army National Guard Armories into modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers because of their potential to enhance Reserve Component operations, training, mobilization and power projection capabilities, and their ability to sustain recruiting and retention.
- The sites for the new AFRCs are also based on their ability to consolidate functions wherever appropriate, to include schools, personnel, logistics, and other management functions.

- New AFRC sites were also selected based on their ability to relocate Reserve Component units and activities from leased and encroached properties that do not meet anti-terrorism and force-protection requirements onto established military facilities, and their ability to ensure the future readiness of Army forces while reducing the long-term costs of sustaining the base structure.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the closure of these Reserve Component properties and the construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center will be minimal.

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Detroit Arsenal

BRAC 05 recommendations transforms Detroit Arsenal into a more specific and complete Life Cycle Management Command by enhancing its already multi-functional and joint missions associated with both ground combat and tactical wheeled vehicle systems by consolidating like functions from other installations into a single source. This results in multiple consolidations that directly impact all aspects of weapon system management and cost reductions in acquisition and personnel.

Incoming Activities

What: TACOM Integrated materiel management, user, and related support functions from Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, to Detroit Arsenal.

Why: Achieves economies and efficiencies that enhance the effectiveness of logistics support to forces as they transition to more joint and expeditionary operations.

What: Joint robotics program development and acquisition activities from Redstone Arsenal, Alabama, and consolidates it with the Program Executive Office Ground Combat Systems, Program Executive Office Combat Support and Combat Service Support and Tank Automotive Research Development Engineering Center.

Why: Consolidates Department of Defense expertise in Ground Vehicle D&A activities at Detroit Arsenal. It promotes jointness, enables technical synergy, and positions the Department of Defense to exploit a center-of-mass of scientific, technical and acquisition expertise with the personnel involved in ground vehicle Research, Development and Acquisition that currently resides at Detroit Arsenal.

What: Ground Forces initiative Development & Acquisition activities from USMC Direct Reporting Program Manager Advanced Amphibious Assault (DRPM AAA) in Woodbridge, Virginia, to Detroit Arsenal, Warren, Michigan.

Why: Consolidates Department of Defense expertise in Ground Vehicle D&A activities at Detroit Arsenal. It promotes jointness, enables technical synergy, and positions the Department of Defense to exploit a center-of-mass of scientific, technical and acquisition expertise with the personnel involved in ground vehicle Research, Development and Acquisition that currently resides at Detroit Arsenal.

What: Garrison and Command and selected staff move from United States Army Garrison Michigan at Selfridge to Detroit Arsenal.

Why: Creates operating efficiencies by consolidating these Headquarters at single locations.

Departing Activities

What: Relocates supply functions for tires from the US Tank-automotive and Armaments Command Inventory Control Point to the Inventory Control Point at defense Supply Center Columbus, Ohio.

Why: Achieves economies and efficiencies that enhance the effectiveness of logistics support to forces as they transition to more joint and expeditionary operations.

What: Inventory Control Point functions for Consumable Items Management to Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, and reestablish them as Defense Logistics Agency Inventory Control Point functions, and by disestablishing the procurement management functions for Depot Level Repairables and designating them as Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH, Inventory Control Point functions.

Why: Achieves economies and efficiencies that enhance the effectiveness of logistics support to forces as they transition to more joint and expeditionary operations.

What: Relocates Sea Vehicle Development and Acquisition to Naval Surface Warfare Center Carderock Division, Bethesda, MD, and Program Management and Direction of Sea Vehicle Development and Acquisition to Naval Sea Systems Command, Washington Navy Yard, DC.

Why: Consolidates program management of Sea Vehicle Development and Acquisition (D&A) at two principal sites, and enhances synergy by consolidating Sea Vehicle functions.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
0	+647	0	\$5.6M

Implementation Timeline:

According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications: (Detroit Arsenal Work Force)

- The transformation of Detroit Arsenal into a multi-functional installation that serves as the home to a Life Cycle Management Command signifies its importance to DoD and the Army.
- The consolidation of functions at Detroit reflects the Army's determination to transform its Materiel and Logistics base to keep pace with transformation of the combat forces.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The transformation of Detroit Arsenal into a multi-functional installation that serves as the home to a Life Cycle Management Command signifies its importance to DoD and the Army.

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

- The consolidation of functions at Detroit reflects the Army's determination to transform its Materiel and Logistics base to keep pace with transformation of the combat forces.

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BRAC Recommendations impacting Detroit Arsenal

- Close U.S. Army Garrison Michigan (Selfridge)
- Inventory Control Points to DLA
- Privatize Tires, Petroleum, Oils and Lubricants (POL), and Gases
- Joint Center for Land Vehicle RDAT&E
- Realign Detroit Arsenal

U.S. Army Garrison Michigan (Selfridge)

BRAC 05 recommendations close U.S. Army Garrison Michigan (USAG-Michigan) at Selfridge. A Bridging Lab and Water Purification Lab located on Selfridge will be retained and enclaved. This is a result of recommendations to consolidate functions at multifunctional installations to gain synergies in the technical and industrial fields.

Departing Activities

What: Garrison and selected staff to Detroit Arsenal.

Why: Closing USAG-Michigan at Selfridge avoids the cost of continued operation and maintenance of other unnecessary support facilities. Sufficient housing is available in the local community.

Other

- The Army will retain an enclave to support the Dynamic Structural Load Simulator (Bridging) Laboratory and Water Purification Laboratory.
- Various DoD, Reserve, and other tenant activities will move to a place to be determined by their higher headquarters.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
-126	-174	0	0

Implementation Timeline:

According to BRAC law, this action must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications: (Selfridge Work Force)

- Selfridge has a long and storied history, and has made significant contributions to supporting the Army's missions; however the Army must now look to future requirements and develop an installation portfolio that can support and sustain its new force structure, and missions as the Army transforms to an expeditionary force.
- Each unit and activity transferred from Selfridge has been placed to enhance its operational or support capability through consolidations or co-locations.

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

- The result of these hard decisions is a basing configuration that better supports our transforming Army and saves money.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- Selfridge has a long and storied history, and has made significant contributions to supporting the Army's missions; however the Army must now look to future requirements and develop an installation portfolio that can support and sustain its new force structure, and missions as the Army transforms to an expeditionary force.
- The indirect economic impact of this closure is estimated at a maximum potential reduction of .04 percent of economic area employment.
- The Army is committed to working with local communities as Selfridge closes to smooth the transition process.
- Selfridge Army Community has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it was a difficult decision to close it.
- The transformation objectives of the US Army seek to retain installations that are capable of accepting multiple missions.

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BRAC Recommendations impacting Selfridge

- Close U.S. Army Garrison Michigan (Selfridge)

MINNESOTA

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build 2 Armed Forces Reserve Centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close 2 Army Reserve Centers • Close 2 Army National Guard Armories with State permission • Realign Ft Snelling, by disestablishing the 88th Regional Readiness Command and establish the Northwest Regional Readiness Command Headquarters at Ft McCoy

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
0	0	0	\$0.0	\$0.0

- Closing RC facilities is offset by the construction of modern AFRCs that will be the right size and design to support units that will be stationed there. Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of Minnesota will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 435 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in the State of Minnesota

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of Minnesota into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed facilities will provide the capability to conduct Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Anti-Terror / Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

AFRC Faribault, MN (New Facility)

Close US Army Reserve Center Faribault, MN and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center at Faribault Industrial Park if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate units from the Faribault Minnesota Army National Guard Armory, if the state decides to relocate those units.

AFRC Cambridge, MN (New Facility)

Close US Army Reserve Center Cambridge, MN and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in Cambridge, MN if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Minnesota ARNG units from the Cambridge Minnesota Army National Guard Armory, if the state decides to relocate those units.

Why: The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best locations because they optimized the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Other

The Department of Defense understands that the State of Minnesota will close two Minnesota Army National Guard Armories: Faribault and Cambridge, Minnesota. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

Quantitative Results

Number of USAR Centers Closed for that state	2	Number of opportunities to close ARNG Armories for that state	2
Approximate Closing Square Footage	55,600	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	81,059

Estimated Implementation Timeline:

Design new AFRCs and acquire land	FY06	Construct new AFRCs	FY07
Relocate units to new AFRCs	FY08	Shut down closing facilities	FY08

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of Minnesota will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 435 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DoD.
- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major

installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities. Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.

- A team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command conducted a military value assessment of state-owned and Army Reserve sub-threshold facilities. These facilities were assessed, specifically against DoD Criteria one through four, in their ability to support joint stationing options that enhance Army and DoD transformation.
- The Department of the Army decided to consolidate multiple Army Reserve Centers and, where allowed, Army National Guard Armories into modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers because of their potential to enhance Reserve Component operations, training, mobilization and power projection capabilities, and their ability to sustain recruiting and retention.
- The sites for the new AFRCs are also based on their ability to consolidate functions wherever appropriate, to include schools, personnel, logistics, and other management functions.
- New AFRC sites were also selected based on their ability to relocate Reserve Component units and activities from leased and encroached properties that do not meet anti-terrorism and force-protection requirements onto established military facilities, and their ability to ensure the future readiness of Army forces while reducing the long-term costs of sustaining the base structure.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the closure of these Reserve Component properties and the construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center will be minimal.

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MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None, close Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 155MM ICM artillery metal parts functions to Rock Island Arsenal

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
0	-4	0	\$0.0	-\$210.0

- Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant has a long and storied history, and has made significant contributions to supporting the Army's missions; however the Army must now look to future requirements and develop an installation portfolio that can support and sustain its new force structure, and missions as the Army transforms to an expeditionary force.
- This closure is at the request of the local community, and should generate economic gain as the industrial capacity is turned over to civilian control.
- The Army is committed to working with local communities as Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant closes to smooth the transition process.

Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant (AAP)

BRAC 05 recommends the closure of Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant which eliminates excess, reduces redundancy, and transforms munitions production and storage installations into multi-functional munitions centers of excellence. The recommendation is supported by a request of the Governor of Mississippi and the local community for closure.

Incoming Activities

None

Departing Activities

What: 155MM ICM artillery metal parts functions to Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois.

Why: Removes redundancy and supports the development of multi-functional fully work-loaded Munitions Centers of Excellence that support readiness for all the Services. Additionally, this closure allows DoD to generate efficiencies and nurture partnership with multiple sources in the private sector.

Other

Corps of Engineer personnel will be assigned to a location determined later. Facility permit returns real property to NASA.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
0	-4	0	0

Implementation Timeline:

According to BRAC law, this action must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications: (Mississippi AAP Work Force)

- Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant has a long and storied history, and has made significant contributions to supporting the Army's missions; however the Army must now look to future requirements and develop an installation portfolio that can support and sustain its new force structure, and missions as the Army transforms to an expeditionary force.

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

- Each unit and activity transferred from Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant has been placed to enhance its operational or support capability through consolidations or co-locations.
- The result of these hard decisions is a basing configuration that better supports our transforming Army and saves money.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant has a long and storied history, and has made significant contributions to supporting the Army's missions; however the Army must now look to future requirements and develop an installation portfolio that can support and sustain its new force structure, and missions as the Army transforms to an expeditionary force.
- This closure is at the request of the local community, and should generate economic gain as the industrial capacity is turned over to civilian control.
- The Army is committed to working with local communities as Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant closes to smooth the transition process.

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BRAC Recommendations impacting Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant

- Close Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant

MISSOURI

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build 2 Armed Forces Reserve Centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close 2 Army Reserve Centers • Close 1 Army National Guard Readiness Center with State permission
Ft Leonard Wood	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Army Prime Power School from Ft Belvoir 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Drill Sergeant School to Ft Jackson
Lake City Army Ammunition Plant	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Human Resources Command (Lease Site)	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None, close HRC lease site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Resources Command St. Louis to Ft Knox

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
-724	-1,211	-34	\$7.3	-116.1

- Ft Leonard Wood's success as home of the Combat Support Training Center of Excellence has enabled the Army to continue that model of consolidation of complementary training in both Combat and Combat Service Support training in its BRAC recommendations. The net impact of these school moves on the local communities should be negligible.
- Moving personnel from leased facilities onto military installation provides an important benefit of force protection.
- Closing RC facilities is offset by the construction of modern AFRCs that will be the right size and design to support units that will be stationed there. Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of Missouri will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 1245 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in the State of Missouri

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of Missouri into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed facilities will provide the capability to conduct Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Anti-Terror / Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

United States Army Reserve Center Kirksville (New Facility)

What: Close the United States Army Reserve Center in Greentop, Missouri, and relocate units to a new United States Army Reserve Center in Kirksville, Missouri, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities.

Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) Jefferson Barracks (New Facility)

Close the Jefferson Barracks United States Army Reserve Center, and re-locate units into a new consolidated Armed Forces Reserve Center on Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Missouri Army National Guard Units from the Readiness Center in Jefferson Barracks if the State of Missouri decides to relocate those units.

Why: The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best locations because they optimized the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Other

The Department of Defense understands that the State of Missouri will close one Missouri Army Guard Readiness Centers on Jefferson Barracks. The Armed Forces Reserve Center will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRC.

Quantitative Results

USAR Facilities closing	3	ARNG Facilities closing	2
Approximate Closing Square Footage	335,850	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	136,315

Estimated Implementation Timeline:

Design new AFRCs and acquire land	FY06	Construct new AFRCs	FY07
Relocate units to new AFRCs	FY08	Shut down closing facilities	FY08

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of Missouri will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 1245 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DoD.
- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities. Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.
- A team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command conducted a military value assessment of state-owned and Army Reserve sub-threshold facilities. These facilities were assessed, specifically against DoD Criteria one through

four, in their ability to support joint stationing options that enhance Army and DoD transformation.

- The Department of the Army decided to consolidate multiple Army Reserve Centers and, where allowed, Army National Guard Armories into modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers because of their potential to enhance Reserve Component operations, training, mobilization and power projection capabilities, and their ability to sustain recruiting and retention.
- The sites for the new AFRCs are also based on their ability to consolidate functions wherever appropriate, to include schools, personnel, logistics, and other management functions.
- New AFRC sites were also selected based on their ability to relocate Reserve Component units and activities from leased and encroached properties that do not meet anti-terrorism and force-protection requirements onto established military facilities, and their ability to ensure the future readiness of Army forces while reducing the long-term costs of sustaining the base structure.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the closure of these Reserve Component properties and the construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center will be minimal.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

08 Sept 05	BRAC Commission recommendations due to President
23 Sept 05	President approves/disapproves Commission recommendations
20 Oct 05	Commission resubmits recommendations (if initially rejected by President)
07 Nov 05	President submits final recommendations to Congress. Once submitted, the plan becomes final within 45 legislative days, unless Congress passes a joint resolution to block the entire package.

According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Fort Leonard Wood

BRAC 05 recommendations have no major impacts on Ft Leonard Wood. They consolidate Army Drill Sergeant Training at Fort Jackson, which is balanced by the relocation of the Prime Power School to Fort Leonard Wood.

Gaining Activities

What: The Army Prime Power School from Fort Belvoir, VA.

Why: The Prime Power School courses taught at Fort Belvoir are Engineer Branch courses which will move to The United States Army Engineer Center at Fort Leonard Wood and consolidate with the common core phase of engineer training. This realignment eliminates redundancy and reduces the total number of Military Occupational Skills training locations, thereby providing better training opportunities at a reduced cost.

Losing Activities

What: The Drill Sergeant School to Fort Jackson, SC.

Why: This action, supports consolidating Drill Sergeant Training from three locations (Fort Benning, Fort Jackson, and Fort Leonard Wood) to one location (Fort Jackson). It fosters consistency, standardization and training proficiency. It improves training capabilities while eliminating excess capacity at institutional training installations, and provides the same or better level of service at a reduced cost.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
-15	+23	-34	\$7.3M

Implementation Timeline: According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications: (Fort Leonard Wood Work Force)

- Ft. Leonard Wood has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and will continue to do so.

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

- Ft Leonard Wood's success as home of the Combat Support Training Center of Excellence has enabled the Army to continue that model of consolidation of complementary training in both Combat and Combat Service Support training in its BRAC recommendations.
- The Consolidation of the Prime Power School with Engineer training is a natural outcome of the success of this model.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- BRAC seeks to focus on the best use of current and future mission capabilities.
- Ft Leonard Wood's success as home of the Combat Support Training Center of Excellence has enabled the Army to continue that model of consolidation of complementary training in both Combat and Combat Service Support training in its BRAC recommendations.
- The net impact of these school moves on the local communities should be negligible.

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BRAC Recommendations that impact Fort Leonard Wood:

Single Drill Sergeant School

Prime Power

MONTANA

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build 1 Armed Forces Reserve Center on Malmstrom Air Force Base • Build 1 Armed Forces Reserve Center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close 1 Army Reserve Center • Close 1 Army Reserve Center and Area Maintenance Support Activity • Close 1 Montana Army National Guard Armory with State permission

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
0	0	0	\$0.0	\$0.0

- Closing RC facilities is offset by the construction of modern AFRCs that will be the right size and design to support units that will be stationed there. Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of Montana will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 600 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in the State of Montana

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of Montana into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed facilities will provide the capability to conduct Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Anti-Terror / Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

AFRC Great Falls, MT (New Facility)

Close Galt Hall Army Reserve Center in Great Falls, Montana and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Malmstrom Air Force Base, Great Falls, Montana.

AFRC Missoula, MT (New Facility)

Close Army Reserve Center Veuve Hall (building #26) and Area Maintenance Support Activity #75 on Fort Missoula, Montana, and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in Missoula, Montana if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Montana National Guard units from the Montana Army National Guard Armory in Missoula, Montana, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Why: The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best locations because they optimized the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Other

The Department of Defense understands that the State of Montana will close one Montana Army National Guard Armory in Missoula, Montana. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

Quantitative Results

Number of USAR Centers Closed for that state	3	Number of opportunities to close ARNG Armories for that state	1
Approximate Closing Square Footage	118,600	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	112,549

Estimated Implementation Timeline:

Design new AFRCs and acquire land	FY06	Construct new AFRCs	FY07
Relocate units to new AFRCs	FY08	Shut down closing facilities	FY08

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of Montana will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 600 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DoD.
- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities. Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.
- A team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command conducted a military value assessment of state-owned and Army Reserve sub-threshold facilities. These facilities were assessed, specifically against DoD Criteria one through

four, in their ability to support joint stationing options that enhance Army and DoD transformation.

- The Department of the Army decided to consolidate multiple Army Reserve Centers and, where allowed, Army National Guard Armories into modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers because of their potential to enhance Reserve Component operations, training, mobilization and power projection capabilities, and their ability to sustain recruiting and retention.
- The sites for the new AFRCs are also based on their ability to consolidate functions wherever appropriate, to include schools, personnel, logistics, and other management functions.
- New AFRC sites were also selected based on their ability to relocate Reserve Component units and activities from leased and encroached properties that do not meet anti-terrorism and force-protection requirements onto established military facilities, and their ability to ensure the future readiness of Army forces while reducing the long-term costs of sustaining the base structure.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the closure of these Reserve Component properties and the construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center will be minimal.

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NEBRASKA

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build 1 Armed Forces Reserve Center with an organizational maintenance • Build 4 Armed Forces Reserve Centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close 5 Army Reserve Centers • Close 8 Army National Guard Armories with State permission

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
0	0	0	\$0.0	\$0.0

- Closing RC facilities is offset by the construction of modern AFRCs that will be the right size and design to support units that will be stationed there. Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of Nebraska will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 950 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in the State of Nebraska

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of Nebraska into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed facilities will provide the capability to conduct Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Anti-Terror / Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) Beatrice (New Facility)

Close the United States Army Reserve Center in Wymore, Nebraska, and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center with an organizational maintenance facility in the vicinity of Beatrice, Nebraska, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Nebraska National Guard Units from the following Nebraska ARNG Readiness Centers: Fairbury, Nebraska, Falls City, Nebraska and Troop C, 1-167th Cavalry in Beatrice, Nebraska, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Columbus (New Facility)

Close the United States Army Reserve Center in Columbus, Nebraska, and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in Columbus, Nebraska. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Nebraska National Guard Units from the Nebraska ARNG Readiness Center, Columbus, Nebraska, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Greenlief (New Facility)

Close the United States Army Reserve Center in Hastings, Nebraska, and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Greenlief Training Site in Nebraska. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Nebraska National Guard Units from the following Nebraska ARNG Readiness Centers: Grand Island, Nebraska, Crete, Nebraska, and Hastings, Nebraska, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Kearney (New Facility)

Close the United States Army Reserve Center in Kearney, Nebraska, and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in Kearney, Nebraska if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Nebraska National Guard Units from the Nebraska ARNG Readiness Center, Kearney, Nebraska, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC McCook (New Facility)

Close the United States Army Reserve Center in McCook, Nebraska, and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in McCook, Nebraska, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate

Nebraska National Guard Units from the Nebraska ARNG Readiness Center, McCook, Nebraska, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Why: The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best locations because they optimized the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Other

The Department of Defense understands that the State of Nebraska will close eight Nebraska Army Guard Armories: Grand Island, Crete, Hastings, Fairbury, Falls City, Columbus, Kearney, and McCook, Nebraska. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

Quantitative Results

USAR Facilities closing	5	ARNG Facilities closing	8
Approximate Closing Square Footage	275,300	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	328,224

Estimated Implementation Timeline:

Design new AFRCs and acquire land	FY06	Construct new AFRCs	FY07
Relocate units to new AFRCs	FY08	Shut down closing facilities	FY08

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.

- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of Nebraska will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 950 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DoD.
- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities. Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.
- A team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command conducted a military value assessment of state-owned and Army Reserve sub-threshold facilities. These facilities were assessed, specifically against DoD Criteria one through four, in their ability to support joint stationing options that enhance Army and DoD transformation.
- The Department of the Army decided to consolidate multiple Army Reserve Centers and, where allowed, Army National Guard Armories into modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers because of their potential to enhance Reserve Component operations, training, mobilization and power projection capabilities, and their ability to sustain recruiting and retention.
- The sites for the new AFRCs are also based on their ability to consolidate functions wherever appropriate, to include schools, personnel, logistics, and other management functions.
- New AFRC sites were also selected based on their ability to relocate Reserve Component units and activities from leased and encroached properties that do not meet anti-terrorism and force-protection requirements onto established military facilities, and their ability to ensure the future readiness of Army forces while reducing the long-term costs of sustaining the base structure.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the closure of these Reserve Component properties and the construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center will be minimal.

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According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

NEVADA

Hawthorne Army Depot	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None, close Hawthorne Army Depot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocate storage and demilitarization functions to Tooele Army Depot

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
-74	-45	0	\$0.0	-\$7.7

- This closure eliminates unnecessary capacity and capabilities and supports the development of multi-functional fully work-loaded Munitions Center of Excellence that support readiness for all the Services at other locations.
- Hawthorne Army Depot has a long and storied history, and has made significant contributions to supporting the army's missions; however the army must now look to future requirements and develop an installation portfolio that can support and sustain its new force structure, and missions as the Army transforms to an expeditionary force.

Hawthorne Army Depot

BRAC 05 recommends the closure of Hawthorne Army Depot, and in the process eliminates excess, reduces redundancy, and transforms remaining munitions production and storage installations into multi-functional munitions centers of excellence.

Incoming Activities

None

Departing Activities

What: Relocates Storage and Demilitarization functions to Tooele Army Depot, Utah.

Why: This closure eliminates unnecessary capacity and capabilities and supports the development of multi-functional fully work-loaded Munitions Centers of Excellence that support readiness for all the Services at other locations.

Other

20 Navy personnel will relocate to a location to be determined by the Navy.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
-74	-45	0	0

Implementation Timeline:

According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications: (Hawthorne Work Force)

- Hawthorne Army Depot has a long and storied history, and has made significant contributions to supporting the Army's missions; however the Army must now look to future requirements and develop an installation portfolio that can support and sustain its new force structure, and missions as the Army transforms to an expeditionary force.
- Each unit and activity transferred from Hawthorne Army Depot has been placed to enhance its operational or support capability through consolidations or co-locations.
- The result of these hard decisions is a basing configuration that better supports our transforming Army and saves money.

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- Hawthorne Army Depot has a long and storied history, and has made significant contributions to supporting the Army's missions; however the Army must now look to future requirements and develop an installation portfolio that can support and sustain its new force structure, and missions as the Army transforms to an expeditionary force. The indirect economic impact of this closure is estimated at a reduction of less than 0.1 percent of the economic area employment.
- The Army is committed to working with local communities as Hawthorne Army Depot closes to smooth the transition process.

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BRAC Recommendations impacting Hawthorne Army Depot

- Close Hawthorne Army Depot

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build 1 Armed Forces Reserve Center and associated training and maintenance facilities adjacent to Pease Air National Guard Base 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close 1 Army Reserve Center • Close 4 Army National Guard Armories with State permission

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
0	0	0	\$0.0	\$0.0

- Closing RC facilities is offset by the construction of modern AFRCs that will be the right size and design to support units that will be stationed there. Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of New Hampshire will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 536 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in the State of New Hampshire

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of New Hampshire into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed facilities will provide the capability to conduct Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Anti-Terror / Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

Reserve Component Transformation in New Hampshire (New Facility)

What: Close Paul Doble Army Reserve Center in Portsmouth, NH; and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center and associated training and maintenance facilities adjacent to Pease Air National Guard Base, NH, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC and complex will have the capability to accommodate New Hampshire National Guard units from the following New Hampshire ARNG Armories: Rochester, Portsmouth, Somersworth and Dover, New Hampshire, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Why: The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The site selected was determined as the best location because it optimizes the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Other

The Department of Defense understands that the State of New Hampshire will close four New Hampshire Army National Guard Readiness Centers: Rochester, Portsmouth, Somersworth and Dover. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from the closed facilities into the new AFRC.

Quantitative Results

Number of USAR Centers Closed for that state	1	Number of opportunities to close ARNG Armories for that state	4
Approximate Closing Square Footage	98,230	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	258,166

Estimated Implementation Timeline:

Design new AFRCs and acquire land	FY06	Construct new AFRCs	FY07
Relocate units to new AFRCs	FY08	Shut down closing facilities	FY08

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of New Hampshire will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 536 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DoD.
- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities. Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.
- A team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command conducted a military value assessment of state-owned and Army Reserve sub-threshold facilities. These facilities were assessed, specifically against DoD Criteria one through

four, in their ability to support joint stationing options that enhance Army and DoD transformation.

- The Department of the Army decided to consolidate multiple Army Reserve Centers and, where allowed, Army National Guard Armories into modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers because of their potential to enhance Reserve Component operations, training, mobilization and power projection capabilities, and their ability to sustain recruiting and retention.
- The sites for the new AFRCs are also based on their ability to consolidate functions wherever appropriate, to include schools, personnel, logistics, and other management functions.
- New AFRC sites were also selected based on their ability to relocate Reserve Component units and activities from leased and encroached properties that do not meet anti-terrorism and force-protection requirements onto established military facilities, and their ability to ensure the future readiness of Army forces while reducing the long-term costs of sustaining the base structure.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the closure of these Reserve Component properties and the construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center will be minimal.

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NEW JERSEY

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build 1 Armed Forces Reserve Center • Build 1 Equipment Concentration Site and Army National Guard Mobilization and Training Equipment Site • Northeast RRC located at Ft Dix (see above) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close 1 Army Reserve Center • Close 1 Army National Guard Armory with State permission • Close Camp Kilmer
Ft Dix	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ft Dix, Lakehurst NAS, and McGuire AFB designated a Joint Mobilization Site • Northeast Regional Readiness Command Headquarters • 78th Division HQ • Establish a Maneuver Enhancement Brigade • Relocate the 244th Aviation Brigade from Ft Sheridan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer installation management functions to McGuire AFB • Relocate Equipment Concentration Site 27 to Lakehurst
Ft Monmouth	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None, close Ft Monmouth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US Army Military Academy Preparatory School to West Point • Inventory Control Point functions to Defense Supply Center Columbus • Procurement management and support functions for Depot Level Repairables to Aberdeen Proving Ground • Program Management for Enterprise Information Systems to Ft Belvoir • Joint Network Management System Program Office to Ft Meade • Sensors, Electronics, Electronics Warfare, and Information RDA and Program Executive Offices for Command, Control, Communications Tactical, and Intelligence, Electronic Warfare, and Sensors to Aberdeen Proving Ground
Picatinny Arsenal	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guns and ammunition Research and Development & Acquisition functions from Indian Head, MD; Crane, IN; Dahlgren, VA; Fallbrook, CA; Port Hueneme, CA; China Lake, CA; Louisville, KY; and Earle, NJ • Army Research & Development Center Fuse Detachment from Army Research Lab, MD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
-223	-3,820	-183	\$186.3	-\$233.6

- Transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. Ft Dix is an ideal location to support this transformation.
- Closing RC facilities is offset by the construction of modern AFRCs that will be the right size and design to support units that will be stationed there. Transforming RC facilities in New Jersey will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 495 RC soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.
- Each unit and activity transferred from Ft Monmouth has been placed to enhance its operational or support capability through consolidations or co-locations.
- Movement of all the Services' guns and ammunition work to Picatinny Arsenal will create a joint center of excellence and provide synergy in armament development for the near future and beyond, featuring a Joint Packaging, Handling, Shipping and Transportation (PHS&T) Center, particularly important in this current time of enormous demand for guns and ammunition by all the services.
- The result of these hard decisions is a basing configuration that better supports our transforming Army and saves money.

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in the State of New Jersey

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of New Jersey into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed facilities will provide the capability to conduct Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Anti-Terror / Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

Reserve Component Transformation in New Jersey (New Facility)

Close the Nelson Brittin Army Reserve Center in Camden, New Jersey and relocate units to a new consolidated Armed Forces Reserve Center in Camden, New Jersey, if the Army can acquire suitable land for the construction of the new facilities. The New AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate units from the New Jersey ARNG Armory, Burlington, if the state decides to relocate those units.

Why: The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The site selected was determined as the best location because it optimizes the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Other

The Department of Defense understands that the State of New Jersey will close one National Guard Armory in Burlington, New Jersey. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate units to the new multi-functional AFRC in Camden, New Jersey.

Quantitative Results

Number of USAR Centers Closed for that state	1	Number of opportunities to close ARNG Armories for that state	1
Approximate Closing Square Footage	56,000	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	58,033

Estimated Implementation Timeline:

Design new AFRCs and acquire land	FY06	Construct new AFRCs	FY07
Relocate units to new AFRCs	FY08	Shut down closing facilities	FY08

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of New Jersey will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 495 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DoD.
- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities. Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.
- A team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command conducted a military value assessment of state-owned and Army Reserve sub-threshold facilities. These facilities were assessed, specifically against DoD Criteria one through

four, in their ability to support joint stationing options that enhance Army and DoD transformation.

- The Department of the Army decided to consolidate multiple Army Reserve Centers and, where allowed, Army National Guard Armories into modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers because of their potential to enhance Reserve Component operations, training, mobilization and power projection capabilities, and their ability to sustain recruiting and retention.
- The sites for the new AFRCs are also based on their ability to consolidate functions wherever appropriate, to include schools, personnel, logistics, and other management functions.
- New AFRC sites were also selected based on their ability to relocate Reserve Component units and activities from leased and encroached properties that do not meet anti-terrorism and force-protection requirements onto established military facilities, and their ability to ensure the future readiness of Army forces while reducing the long-term costs of sustaining the base structure.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the closure of these Reserve Component properties and the construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center will be minimal.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

08 Sept 05	BRAC Commission recommendations due to President
23 Sept 05	President approves/disapproves Commission recommendations
20 Oct 05	Commission resubmits recommendations (if initially rejected by President)
07 Nov 05	President submits final recommendations to Congress. Once submitted, the plan becomes final within 45 legislative days, unless Congress passes a joint resolution to block the entire package.

According to BRAC law, this action must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Fort Dix

BRAC had no major impacts on the Active Component at Ft Dix. The installation management functions at Fort Dix, Lakehurst Naval Air Station and McGuire Air Force Base will be combined to gain efficiencies. The Reserve Component Command and Control, Training Support and Mobilization missions at Fort Dix will also expand.

Other Activities

What: Transfers installation management functions from Fort Dix to McGuire AFB.

Why: Consolidating installation management at one location achieves joint service efficiencies, fosters consistency, and promotes standardization across the services. This provides the same or better level of service at a reduced cost.

What: Fort Dix, Lakehurst NAS, and McGuire AFB designated a Joint Mobilization Site.

Why: Establishing joint mobilization sites promotes standardization across the services. Establishing and consolidating joint mobilization sites at installations able to adequately prepare, train and deploy service members reduces the disruption and time lag between notification and actual deployment and helps speed demobilization for Soldiers and other Service men and women.

What: Realign Pitt USARC, Coraopolis, PA by disestablishing the HQ 99th Regional Readiness Command and establishing a Northeast Regional Readiness Command Headquarters at Ft. Dix, NJ. Close Camp Kilmer, NJ and relocate the HQ 78th Division and establish a Sustainment Unit of Action at Ft. Dix, NJ. Realign Ft. Totten, NY by disestablishing the HQ 77th Regional Readiness Command and establishing a Maneuver Enhancement Brigade at Ft. Dix, NJ. Realign Ft. Sheridan IL by relocating the 244th Aviation Brigade to Ft. Dix, NJ. Realign Ft. Dix, NJ by relocating Equipment Concentration Site 27 to the New Jersey Army National Guard Mobilization and Training Equipment Site joint facility at Lakehurst, NJ.

Why: The Reserve unit and headquarters moves will improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

Ft Dix was selected as the best location within the demographic and geographic area of the closing facilities and affected units because it optimized the Reserve Components' ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts			MILCON	
Military	Civilian	Student	Square Feet	Cost Estimate
+267*	+142	NONE	135,000	\$132,338,000

** Military figure includes Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) numbers of Reserve Component soldiers relocating from inactivating commands. The FTE number is derived by multiplying the number of officers, warrant officers, and enlisted soldiers by 65 days (48 drill days plus 17 annual training days per year), divided by 365 days per year to calculate the full-time equivalent number of personnel. This number is then added to active duty personnel numbers to provide a total.*

Internal Communications: (Fort Dix Work Force)

- Fort Dix has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it was recognized for its strategic importance to the Army and DoD.
- The transformation objectives of the US Army seek to retain installations that are capable of accepting multiple missions. Fort Dix is an installation of high military value.
- Fort Dix is a center of gravity for Army Reserve Command and Control transformation.
- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. Ft. Dix is an ideal location to support this transformation.
- Moving Reserve units to Ft Dix will improve training, readiness and quality of life for Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- BRAC seeks to focus on the best use of current and future mission capabilities.
- Multi-purpose installations were retained to support the widest range of possible missions.
- As the majority of the Reserve Activities moving onto Ft Dix come from the New Jersey geographic region, the community impacts should be negligible.

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According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

BRAC Recommendations that impact Fort Dix:

Department of the Army - USAR Command and Control Northeast

Headquarters and Support Activities - Establish Joint Bases

Headquarters and Support Activities - Joint Mob Sites

Fort Monmouth

BRAC 05 recommends to close Fort Monmouth, and realign both mission functions and major tenants into multiple locations that results in consolidation of like or similar functions into synergy specific installations to increase efficiencies and reduce costs. Key to this closure is the relocation of CECOM, a Major Subordinate Command of the AMC, to Aberdeen Proving Grounds as a complement to the synergy being established at Aberdeen. Utilization of the total capacity of the RDT&E Command is enhanced by consolidation. Non-RDT&E tenants/activities are realigned to installations that have like mission functions where Army and DoD synergy is enhanced.

Incoming Activities

None

Departing Activities

What: Communications-Electronics Command (CECOM), Communications-Electronics Research Development and Engineering Center (CERDEC), Development and Acquisition Logistics Support, Software Engineering Center, Program Executive Office for Intelligence, Electronic Warfare and Sensors (PEO IEW&S), Program Executive Office for Command, Control, Communications Tactical (PEO C3T) to Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

Why: Research, Development and Acquisition (RDA), Test and Evaluation of C4ISR technologies and systems are currently split between several major sites – Ft Monmouth, NJ, Ft Dix, NJ, Adelphi, MD and Ft Belvoir, VA - and several smaller sites, including Redstone, AL, and Ft Knox, KY. Consolidation of RDA functions into two major sites achieves efficiency and synergy at a lower cost than would be required for multiple sites. Further, Combining RDA and T&E requires test ranges – which cannot be created at Ft Monmouth. This action preserves the Army's "commodity" business model by near collocation of Research, Development, Acquisition, and Logistics functions.

What: The US Army Military Academy Preparatory School to West Point, NY.

Why: Consolidates Army Academy training from two locations to one location and promotes training effectiveness and functional efficiencies

What: Inventory Control Point functions for Consumable Items to Defense Supply Center Columbus, Ohio, and reestablish it as Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) Inventory Control Point (ICP) functions.

Why: Supports the migration of the remaining Service Consumable Items to the oversight and management of a single DoD agency/activity.

What: Procurement management functions for Depot Level Repairables to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, and designate them as Defense Supply Center Columbus, Ohio, Inventory Control Point functions.

Why: Supports the acquisition management of Depot Level Reparables to a single DoD agency/activity.

What: Program Executive Office for Enterprise Information Systems to Ft. Belvoir, VA.

Why: DoD has identified a need to consolidate various Department of Defense research functions. In order to fulfill this objective, the research functions at Ft. Monmouth will be moved to an Army installation with higher research value to the Department.

What: Joint Network Management System Program Office to Fort Meade, MD.

Why: DoD has identified a need to consolidate various Department of Defense research functions. In order to fulfill this objective, the research functions at Ft. Monmouth will be moved to an Army installation with higher research value to the Department

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
-417	-4,652	-203	0

Implementation Timeline:

According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications: (Fort Monmouth Work Force)

- The Army is seeking an installation to a full spectrum research, development, acquisition, test and evaluation (T&E) center for C4ISR Systems. Ft Monmouth has a long and storied history, and has made significant contributions to supporting the Army's missions; however, the Army must now look to future requirements and develop an installation portfolio that can support and sustain its new force structure and missions as the Army transforms to an expeditionary force.
- Each unit and activity transferred from Ft Monmouth has been placed to enhance its operational or support capability through consolidations or co-locations.
- The result of these hard decisions is a basing configuration that better supports our transforming Army and saves money.

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The indirect economic impact of this closure is estimated at a reduction of 1.15 percent of the economic area employment.
- The Army is committed to working with local communities as Ft Monmouth closes to smooth the transition process.
- Fort Monmouth has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it was a difficult decision to close it.
- The transformation objectives of the US Army seek to retain installations that are capable of accepting multiple missions.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

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BRAC Recommendations impacting Fort Monmouth

- Close Fort Monmouth
- Inventory Control Points to DLA

Picatinny Arsenal

BRAC 05 recommendations transform Picatinny Arsenal into a more specific and complete Life Cycle Management Command by enhancing its already multi-functional and joint missions associated with both armaments and munitions by consolidating like functions from other installations into a single source. This results in multiple consolidations that directly impact all aspects of weapon system management and cost reductions in acquisition and personnel.

Incoming Activities

What: Gun and ammunition Research and Development & Acquisition from detachment of Naval Surface Warfare Center Divisions of Crane, IN, China Lake, CA, Fallbrook, CA, Indian Head, MD, Dahlgren, VA, Louisville, KY, detachment of Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Port Hueneme, CA.

Why: Movement of all the Services' weapons and munitions work to Picatinny Arsenal will create a joint center of excellence and provide synergy in armament development for the near future and beyond, featuring a Joint Packaging, Handling, Shipping and Transportation (PHS&T) Center, particularly important in this current time of enormous demand for guns and ammunition by all the services.

What: Weapon and armament packaging Research and Development & Acquisition from Naval Surface Warfare Center Division Earle, NJ.

Why: Movement of all the Services' weapons and munitions work to Picatinny Arsenal will create a joint center of excellence and provide synergy in armament development for the near future and beyond, featuring a Joint Packaging, Handling, Shipping and Transportation (PHS&T) Center, particularly important in this current time of enormous demand for guns and ammunition by all the services.

What: Armament Research and Development Center (ARDEC) Fuse Detachment from Army Research Laboratories (ARL), Adelphi, MD.

Why: Enable significant levels of synergism and efficiency between the Guns and Ammunitions research being consolidated at Picatinny Arsenal, NJ and the analysis and evaluation currently conducted at Adelphi, MD.

Departing Activities

None

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
+5	+688	0	\$54.0M

Implementation Timeline:

According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications: (Picatinny Arsenal Work Force)

- Picatinny Arsenal has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it will continue to do so.
- Picatinny Arsenal will gain a new importance as a DoD Center Guns and ammunition Research and Development & Acquisition. It becomes a focal point for one of the most critical aspects of Army combat capability. The weaponry and ammunition on which our Soldiers depend.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- Picatinny Arsenal has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it will continue to do so.
- Picatinny Arsenal will gain a new importance as a DoD Center Guns and ammunition Research and Development & Acquisition.. It becomes a focal point for one of the most critical aspects of Army combat capability, the weaponry and ammunition on which our Soldiers depend.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the change in mission to increase significantly.
 - There will be more military families living in the local community, more children attending local schools and more customers at local businesses.
 - It will potentially also bring additional jobs that will need to be filled from the local community.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

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20 Oct 05	Commission resubmits recommendations (if initially rejected by President)

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

07 Nov 05 President submits final recommendations to Congress. Once submitted, the plan becomes final within 45 legislative days, unless Congress passes a joint resolution to block the entire package.

BRAC Recommendations impacting Picatinny Arsenal

- Realign Guns and Ammunition RD&A

NEW MEXICO

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build 1 Armed Forces Reserve Center on Kirtland Air Force Base 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close 1 Armed Forces Reserve Center
White Sands Missile Range	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocate Army Research Laboratory activities, except Test and Evaluation functions, to Aberdeen Proving Ground

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
-13	-165	0	\$0.0	-\$9.6

- As part of a plan to transform Defense Research and Development activities essential to Network Centric Warfare, the Army intends to consolidate the Army Research Laboratory from 5 sites to 2 sites to improve the effectiveness of transition and efficiency of operations.
- Closing RC facilities is offset by the construction of modern AFRCs that will be the right size and design to support units that will be stationed there. Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of New Mexico will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 890 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in the State of New Mexico

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of New Mexico into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed facilities will provide the capability to conduct Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Anti-Terror / Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) Kirtland (New Facility)

What: Close the Jenkins Armed Forces Reserve Center located in Albuquerque, New Mexico and re-locate the units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Kirtland Air Force Base.

Why: The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The site selected was determined as the best location because it optimizes the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Other

This recommendation closes an Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) located in Albuquerque, New Mexico and relocates units to a new multi-functional AFRC on Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico. This recommendation reduces the number of separate DOD installations by relocating a geographically separate facility onto an existing base. Reducing the number of DoD installations also reduces the manpower costs required to sustain multiple facilities.

Quantitative Results

USAR Facilities closing	1	ARNG Facilities closing	0
Approximate Closing Square Footage	67,440	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	69,705

Estimated Implementation Timeline:

Design new AFRCs and acquire land	FY06	Construct new AFRCs	FY07
Relocate units to new AFRCs	FY08	Shut down closing facilities	FY08

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of New Mexico will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 890 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DoD.
- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities. Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.
- A team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command conducted a military value assessment of state-owned and Army Reserve sub-threshold facilities. These facilities were assessed, specifically against DoD Criteria one through

four, in their ability to support joint stationing options that enhance Army and DoD transformation.

- The Department of the Army decided to consolidate multiple Army Reserve Centers and, where allowed, Army National Guard Armories into modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers because of their potential to enhance Reserve Component operations, training, mobilization and power projection capabilities, and their ability to sustain recruiting and retention.
- The sites for the new AFRCs are also based on their ability to consolidate functions wherever appropriate, to include schools, personnel, logistics, and other management functions.
- New AFRC sites were also selected based on their ability to relocate Reserve Component units and activities from leased and encroached properties that do not meet anti-terrorism and force-protection requirements onto established military facilities, and their ability to ensure the future readiness of Army forces while reducing the long-term costs of sustaining the base structure.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the closure of these Reserve Component properties and the construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center will be minimal.

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According to BRAC law, this action must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

White Sands Missile Range (WSMR)

The Army intends to realign C4ISR-related analysis and evaluation functions of Army Research Laboratories (ARL) Survivability/Lethality Analysis Directorate (SLAD) and Battlespace Environment (BE) Division of the Computer and Information Systems Directorate (CISD) from White Sands Missile range, NM to ARL at Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD. The recommendation will enhance the value of both the research and the analysis and provide for economies in the use of equipment and expertise.

Incoming Activities

None.

Departing Activities

What: ARL's Survivability/Lethality Analysis Directorate (SLAD) and Battlespace Environment (BE) Division of the Computer and Information Systems Directorate (CISD).

Why: Enable significant levels of synergism and efficiency between the C4ISR research being consolidated at Aberdeen Proving Ground and the analysis and evaluation currently conducted at WSMR.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
-13	-165	0	\$ 0

Implementation Timeline: According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications:

- The Army intends to consolidate the Army Research Laboratory from 5 sites to 2 sites to improve the effectiveness of transition and efficiency of operations.
- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations build upon the consolidation of Army S&T activities, which was begun in BRAC 88 and continued in BRAC 91.
- It is a part of plan to transform Defense Research and Development activities essential to Network Centric Warfare.

External Communications:

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

- The Army intends to consolidate the Army Research Laboratory from 5 sites to 2 sites to improve the effectiveness of transition and efficiency of operations.
- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations build upon the consolidation of Army S&T activities, which was begun in BRAC 88 and continued in BRAC 91.
- It is a part of plan to transform Defense Research and Development activities essential to Network Centric Warfare.

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BRAC Recommendations Impacting WSMR

- Defense Research Service Led Labs Consolidation

NEW YORK

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build 2 Armed Forces Reserve Center on Stewart Army Sub Post • Build 1 Armed Forces Reserve Center with an Organizational Maintenance Shop on federal property licensed to the New York Army National Guard • Build 1 Armed Forces Reserve Center on Ft Totten • Build 1 Armed Forces Reserve Center on Ft Hamilton (see above) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close 9 United States Army Reserve Centers • Close 1 the Army Maintenance Support Activity • Close 9 Army National Guard Armories and 1 Organizational Maintenance Shop with State permission
Ft Hamilton	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Ft Hamilton 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close the United States Army Reserve Center on Ft Hamilton • Close two National Guard Armories with State permission
Watervliet Arsenal	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 42.6% reduction in footprint
West Point	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The US Army Military Academy Preparatory School from Ft Monmouth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Ft Drum	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validated temporary stationing of 3rd BCT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
24	38	202	\$92.1	\$4.0

- Transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. Ft Hamilton is an ideal location to support this transformation.
- Transforms Watervliet arsenal into a Joint Manufacturing & Technology center of excellence that supports critical armament skills and creates a technologically oriented business park with the local community.
- Co-location of the Academy prep school at West Point gains efficiencies in training development and provides daily incentive for Prep students working to gain admission to one of the most prestigious institutions in the United States.
- Closing RC facilities is offset by the construction of modern AFRCs that will be the right size and design to support units that will be stationed there. Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of New York will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 2390 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in the State of New York

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of New York into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed facilities will provide the capability to conduct Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Anti-Terror / Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

AFRC Stewart Army Sub-Post, NY (New Facility)

Close the United States Army Reserve Center, Stewart-Newburg, New York and re-locate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Stewart Army Sub Post adjacent to Stewart Air National Guard Base, New York. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate New York National Guard units from the Readiness Center at Newburg, New York, if the State of New York decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Niagara Falls, NY (New Facility)

Close the United States Army Reserve Center and Army Maintenance Support Activity, Niagara Falls, New York and construct a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on the existing site in Niagara Falls, New York. The New AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate the NY National Guard units from the Niagara Falls Readiness Center, if the state of New York decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Farmingdale, NY (New Facility)

Close the BG Theodore Roosevelt United States Army Reserve Center, Uniondale, New York, the Amityville Armed Forces Reserve Center (Army Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve), Amityville, New York, and re-locate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center with an Organizational Maintenance Shop on federal property licensed to the New York Army National Guard in Farmingdale, New York. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate New York National Guard units from the following New York Army National Guard Readiness Centers: Bayshore, Freeport, Huntington Station, Patchogue and Riverhead, and Organizational Maintenance Shop 21, Bayshore, New York, if the State of New York decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Why: The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best locations because they optimized the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Other

The Department of Defense understands that the State of New York will close six New York Army Guard Armories: Niagara Falls, Bayshore, Freeport, Huntington Station, Patchogue and Riverhead, and Organizational Maintenance Shop 21 Bayshore, New York. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

Quantitative Results

Number of USAR Centers Closed for that state	4	Number of opportunities to close ARNG Armories for that state	7
Approximate Closing Square Footage	531,839	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	400,524

Estimated Implementation Timeline:

Design new AFRCs and acquire land	FY06	Construct new AFRCs	FY07
Relocate units to new AFRCs	FY08	Shut down closing facilities	FY08

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of New York will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 2390 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DoD.

- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities. Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.
- A team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command conducted a military value assessment of state-owned and Army Reserve sub-threshold facilities. These facilities were assessed, specifically against DoD Criteria one through four, in their ability to support joint stationing options that enhance Army and DoD transformation.
- The Department of the Army decided to consolidate multiple Army Reserve Centers and, where allowed, Army National Guard Armories into modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers because of their potential to enhance Reserve Component operations, training, mobilization and power projection capabilities, and their ability to sustain recruiting and retention.
- The sites for the new AFRCs are also based on their ability to consolidate functions wherever appropriate, to include schools, personnel, logistics, and other management functions.
- New AFRC sites were also selected based on their ability to relocate Reserve Component units and activities from leased and encroached properties that do not meet anti-terrorism and force-protection requirements onto established military facilities, and their ability to ensure the future readiness of Army forces while reducing the long-term costs of sustaining the base structure.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the closure of these Reserve Component properties and the construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center will be minimal.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

08 Sept 05	BRAC Commission recommendations due to President
23 Sept 05	President approves/disapproves Commission recommendations
20 Oct 05	Commission resubmits recommendations (if initially rejected by President)
07 Nov 05	President submits final recommendations to Congress. Once submitted, the plan becomes final within 45 legislative days, unless Congress passes a joint resolution to block the entire package.

According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Fort Hamilton

The Army intends to make Ft Hamilton a hub for Reserve Command and Control in the North East while maintaining its Active-Component installation status. The Army Reserve Command and Control transformation will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, generate operational efficiencies and convert non-deployable commands into deployable force structure.

Incoming Activities:

What: Close the United States Army Reserve Center on Ft. Hamilton, NY and relocate the New York Recruiting Battalion Headquarters and Army Reserve units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Ft. Hamilton, NY. The new AFRC shall have the capacity to accommodate units from the NYARNG 47th Regiment Marcy Armory, Brooklyn and the Brooklyn Bedford Armory/OMS, Brooklyn NY if the State decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Why: Co-locating RC units and activities into a modern, multi-component Reserve Center will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

Ft Hamilton was determined as the best location within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units because it optimizes the Reserve Component's ability to recruit and retain soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Departing activities:

None.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts			MILCON	
Military	Civilian	Student	Square Feet	Cost Estimate
+96*	+0	NONE	293,000	\$66,838,000

** Military figure includes Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) numbers of Reserve Component soldiers relocating from inactivating commands. The FTE number is derived by multiplying the number of officers, warrant officers, and enlisted soldiers by 65 days (48 drill days plus 17 annual training days per year), divided by 365 days per year to calculate the full-time equivalent number of personnel. This number is then added to active duty personnel numbers to provide a total.*

Internal Communications:

- Fort Hamilton has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it was recognized for its strategic importance to the Army and DoD.
- Ft. Hamilton is a centralized location capable of performing regional and state mobilization and deployment as well as mobilization and deployment for the metropolitan New York City area.
- Fort Hamilton is a center of gravity for Army Reserve Command and Control transformation. It also serves as a multi-nodal platform for training, emergency response and staging operations.
- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. Ft. Hamilton is an ideal location to support this transformation.
- Moving Reserve units to Ft Hamilton will improve training, readiness and quality of life for Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- BRAC seeks to focus on the best use of current and future mission capabilities.
- Multi-purpose installations were retained to support the widest range of possible missions.
- As the majority of the Reserve Activities moving onto Ft Hamilton come from the New York geographic region, the community impacts should be negligible.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

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BRAC Recommendations that impact Fort Hamilton:

Department of the Army - USAR Command and Control Northeast

Watervliet Arsenal

BRAC 05 recommendations transform the arsenal into a Joint Manufacturing & Technology center of excellence that supports critical armament skills and creates a technologically oriented business park with the local community. The realignment of Watervliet Arsenal eliminates redundancy and excess from the Industrial Base and creates a DoD Center of Industrial and Technical Excellence that support readiness for all the Services.

Incoming Activities

None

Departing Activities

None

Other

The reduction of the footprint of Watervliet Arsenal would create a technology-oriented business park accommodating and supporting the military technology Research & Development functions. The facilities of the Joint Manufacturing & Technology Center (fabrication/prototyping operations and Benet Laboratories) would be consolidated into a contiguous, compact and secure area surrounded by high technology commercial and academic partners. The entire site would be conveyed to a non-government entity capable of developing a high technology park, providing complete infrastructure services to its tenants, and leasing back to the Army the facilities it requires.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
0	0	0	0

Implementation Timeline:

According to BRAC law, this action must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

Internal Communications: (Watervliet Arsenal Work Force)

- Watervliet Arsenal has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it will continue to do so.
- Watervliet Arsenal will gain a new importance as a DoD Center of Industrial and Technical Excellence. It becomes a focal point for one of the most critical aspects of Army combat capability the vehicles and combat equipment on which our Soldiers depend.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- Watervliet Arsenal has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it will continue to do so.
- Watervliet Arsenal will gain a new importance as a DoD Center of Industrial and Technical Excellence. It becomes a focal point for one of the most critical aspects of Army combat capability the vehicles and combat equipment on which our Soldiers depend.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

16 May 05	SECDEF forwards Recommendations to BRAC Commission
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BRAC Recommendations impacting Watervliet Arsenal

- Realign Watervliet Arsenal

West Point

BRAC 05 recommendations consolidate all Academy-related training by relocating the US Army Military Academy Preparatory School to West Point, NY.

Gaining Activities

What: The US Army Military Academy Preparatory School from Fort Monmouth, NJ.

Why: This action consolidates all academy-related training from two locations (Fort Monmouth and West Point) to West Point, which fosters consistency, standardization and training proficiency while eliminating excess capacity in institutional training installations. It also facilitates closing Ft. Monmouth.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
24	38	202	\$25.3M

Implementation Timeline: According to BRAC law, this action must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications: (West Point Work Force)

- West Point has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and will continue to do so.
- Co-location of the Academy prep school at West Point gains efficiencies in training development and provides daily incentive for Prep students working to gain admission to one of the most prestigious institutions in the United States.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- West Point has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and will continue to do so.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the change in mission to increase slightly.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

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BRAC Recommendations that impact West Point:
Fort Monmouth, NJ

NORTH CAROLINA

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build 1 new Armed Forces Reserve Center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close 2 Armed Forces Reserve Centers • Close 1 USARC
Ft Bragg	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activated Infantry BCT • Military police and various units returning from overseas • All mobilization processing functions from Ft Lee, Ft Eustis, and Ft Jackson to establish a joint mobilization site • Real property and ownership of Pope AFB; (US Forces Command Headquarters moves to Pope) • All medical functions from Pope AFB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 7th Special Forces Group to Eglin Air Force Base • Inactivate several other units to facilitate modularity
Military Ocean Terminal Sunny Point	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Army Research Office (Lease Site)	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None, close ARO Durham lease site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Army Research Office in Durham lease site moves to Bethesda

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
5153	1249	29	\$200.0	\$428.8

- As part of Army transformation, Ft Bragg will increase in the number of Operational Army units and headquarters units, soldiers and family members
- Ft Bragg and Pope AFB will become a consolidated, Joint installation under Army control.
- The Army Research Office will collocate with DARPA and Other Services' research offices, this joint center of excellence will foster coordinated program development of the extramural research in emerging science and engineering fields.
- Closing RC facilities is offset by the construction of modern AFRCs that will be the right size and design to support units that will be stationed there. Transforming RC facilities in North Carolina will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 557 RC soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in the State of North Carolina

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of North Carolina into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed facilities will provide the capability to conduct Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Anti-Terror / Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

Reserve Component Transformation in North Carolina (New Facility)

Close the Army Reserve Adrian B. Rhodes Armed Forces Reserve Center in Wilmington, North Carolina, close the Rock Hill Armed Forces Reserve Center in Rock Hill, South Carolina, close the Niven Armed Forces Reserve Center in Albermarle, North Carolina and relocate all Army and Navy units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) and Organizational Maintenance Shop (OMS) in Wilmington, North Carolina, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities.

Why: The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The site selected was determined as the best location because it optimizes the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Quantitative Results

Number of USAR Centers Closed for that state	3	Number of opportunities to close ARNG Armories for that state	0
Approximate Closing Square Footage	64,460	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	50,009

Estimated Implementation Timeline:

Design new AFRCs and acquire land	FY06	Construct new AFRCs	FY07
Relocate units to new AFRCs	FY08	Shut down closing facilities	FY08

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of North Carolina will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 557 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DoD.
- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities. Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.
- A team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command conducted a military value assessment of state-owned and Army Reserve sub-threshold facilities. These facilities were assessed, specifically against DoD Criteria one through

four, in their ability to support joint stationing options that enhance Army and DoD transformation.

- The Department of the Army decided to consolidate multiple Army Reserve Centers and, where allowed, Army National Guard Armories into modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers because of their potential to enhance Reserve Component operations, training, mobilization and power projection capabilities, and their ability to sustain recruiting and retention.
- The sites for the new AFRCs are also based on their ability to consolidate functions wherever appropriate, to include schools, personnel, logistics, and other management functions.
- New AFRC sites were also selected based on their ability to relocate Reserve Component units and activities from leased and encroached properties that do not meet anti-terrorism and force-protection requirements onto established military facilities, and their ability to ensure the future readiness of Army forces while reducing the long-term costs of sustaining the base structure.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the closure of these Reserve Component properties and the construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center will be minimal.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

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According to BRAC law, this action must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Fort Bragg

BRAC 05 recommendations increase the number of operational units at Fort Bragg, a major Army training installation. The Army will also receive ownership of Pope Air Force Base. The BRAC 2005 analysis validated the stationing of an Infantry Brigade Combat Team (BCT) at Fort Bragg in 2006, along with the three BCTs currently stationed at Fort Bragg. The Army will relocate the 7th Special Forces Group from Fort Bragg to Eglin Air Force Base (AFB), Florida to collocate with other special operations units. The Army will also close Fort McPherson and relocate the Forces Command Headquarters and the US Army Reserve Command to Pope, AFB. These recommendations accommodate the return of forces from overseas and the Army's Modular Force Transformation.

Incoming Activities

What: An Infantry BCT at Fort Bragg.

Why: Locate a BCT at an installation capable of meeting their training, readiness, and quality of life requirements. Enhances deployment, redeployment, and training of the Joint Team.

What: Military police and various units returning from overseas at Fort Bragg.

Why: Relocates units in accordance with known Global Basing and Posture decisions to enhance training, deployability, and force stabilization.

What: US Forces Command Headquarters and the US Army Reserve Command to Pope AFB.

Why: Fort McPherson is generally a single function installation. With the transfer of Pope AFB to Fort Bragg, excess buildable acres and facilities are available to support the relocation of FORSCOM.

What: Relocate all mobilization processing functions from Fort Lee, VA, Fort Eustis, VA, and Fort Jackson, SC, to Fort Bragg and establish a Joint Bragg /Pope Pre-Deployment / Mobilization Site.

Why: Consolidates pre-deployment and mobilization functions from three installations into one. Expands mobilization capabilities and creates synergy toward rapid Joint mobilization and deployment.

What: Transfer real property and ownership of Pope AFB to the Army and Fort Bragg, NC.

Why: The Air Force will realign various operational units from Pope AFB to other bases. A C-130 unit and approximately 1800 personnel will remain. This will establish a more efficient Joint Base.

What: All medical functions from Pope AFB to Fort Bragg, NC.

Why: Reduces excess capacity at Fort Bragg medical facilities and promote jointness. It also relocates medical personnel to an installation with a more diverse workload, providing them with enhanced opportunities to maintain their medical currency.

Departing Activities

What: The 7th Special Forces Group to Eglin Air Force Base (AFB), Florida

Why: Locates Special Operations Forces (SOF) in locations that best support specialized training needs, training with conventional forces and other service SOF units while meeting wartime alignment deployment requirements.

What: Inactive various units at Fort Bragg.

Why: Inactivation of these units facilitates the Army's transformation to a modular force.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
+3623	+1137	NA	\$ 200,000,000

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03. The personnel increase shown here includes only the impact of the BRAC 2005 Recommendations.

Implementation Timeline:

Inf BCT Activation	FY06	Return of Forces from Overseas	FY06-08
7 th SFG Move	FY08-09	Unit Inactivations	FY06-08
Transfer of Pope AFB	FY09	FORSCOM Relocation	FY08-09

According to BRAC law, this (or these) action(s) must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications: (Fort Bragg Work Force)

- The Army is transforming the operational force and increasing the number of BCTs from 33 to 43.
 - With the return of forces from overseas, we expect 40 of these BCTs to be permanently stationed in the United States.
 - The Army intends to activate an Infantry Heavy BCT at Fort Bragg in FY06. BRAC recommendation validates that intent.
- As part of the modular force transformation, many units will inactive or convert to other structural designs. While some units at Fort Bragg will inactive, the number is generally small.
 - There will be a net increase at Fort Bragg of approximately 2,500 soldiers.
 - As a result of all these actions, we believe the end state Soldier population at Fort Bragg will exceed 40,000.
- We also anticipate an increase in our garrison staff and some support organizations. The garrison functions and the medical functions of Pope, AFB will all fall under Fort Bragg.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrates that Fort Bragg is a valuable installation to the Army and DoD.

- As part of the transformation of our Armed Services, Fort Bragg will increase in the number of Operational Army units and headquarters units, Soldiers and family members over the next couple years.
- Fort Bragg and Pope AFB will become a consolidated, Joint installation under Army control
- We expect BRAC 2005 actions will result in a significant increase in the demands on the community and the benefits to the community based on the projected growth of the installation.
- There will be more military families living in the local community, more children attending local schools and more customers at local businesses.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

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BRAC Recommendations Impacting Fort Bragg:

Fort Bragg, NC
 Joint Mobilization Sites
 Fort McPherson, GA
 Pope Air Force Base

NORTH DAKOTA

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build 1 Armed Forces Reserve Center on Hector Field Air National Guard Base 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close 96th RRC USARC

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
0	0	0	\$0.0	\$0.0

- Closing RC facilities is offset by the construction of modern AFRCs that will be the right size and design to support units that will be stationed there. Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of North Dakota will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 260 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in the State of North Dakota

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of North Dakota into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed facilities will provide the capability to conduct Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Anti-Terror / Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the Army Reserve.

USARC Fargo, ND (New Facility)

What: Close 96th RRC David Johnson USARC in Fargo, North Dakota and relocate into a new Reserve Center on Hector Field Air National Guard Base.

Why: The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The site selected was determined as the best location because it optimizes the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Quantitative Results

Number of USAR Centers Closed for that state	1	Number of opportunities to close ARNG Armories for that state	
Approximate Closing Square Footage	28,130	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	40,923

Estimated Implementation Timeline:

Design new AFRCs and acquire land	FY06	Construct new AFRCs	FY07
Relocate units to new AFRCs	FY08	Shut down closing facilities	FY08

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of North Dakota will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 260 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DoD.
- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities. Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.
- A team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command conducted a military value assessment of state-owned and Army Reserve sub-threshold facilities. These facilities were assessed, specifically against DoD Criteria one through four, in their ability to support joint stationing options that enhance Army and DoD transformation.
- The Department of the Army decided to consolidate multiple Army Reserve Centers and, where allowed, Army National Guard Armories into modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers because of their potential to enhance Reserve Component operations, training, mobilization and power projection capabilities, and their ability to sustain recruiting and retention.
- The sites for the new AFRCs are also based on their ability to consolidate functions wherever appropriate, to include schools, personnel, logistics, and other management functions.
- New AFRC sites were also selected based on their ability to relocate Reserve Component units and activities from leased and encroached properties that do not meet anti-terrorism and force-protection requirements onto established military facilities, and their ability to ensure the future readiness of Army forces while reducing the long-term costs of sustaining the base structure.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.

- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the closure of these Reserve Component properties and the construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center will be minimal.

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OHIO

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build 3 Armed Forces Reserve Centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Close 5 Army Reserve Centers Close 8 National Guard Center and realign building #943 of the Rickenbacker Air National Guard base with State permission
Lima Army Tank Plant	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 27% reduction in footprint

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
0	0	0	\$0.0	\$0.0

- The Army intends to transform Lima Army Tank Plant to the Joint Systems Manufacturing Center that supports the manufacturing of armored combat vehicles to include Army Future Combat System Program (FCS), Marine Corps Expeditionary Force Vehicle (EFV) chassis, and M1 Tank recapitalization program.
- Closing RC facilities is offset by the construction of modern AFRCs that will be the right size and design to support units that will be stationed there. Transforming RC facilities in Ohio will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 1860 RC soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in the State of Ohio

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of Ohio into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed facilities will provide the capability to conduct Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Anti-Terror / Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

AFRC Mansfield, OH (New Facility)

Close the Scouten Army Reserve Center, Mansfield, OH and the Parrott Army Reserve Center, Kenton, OH; and relocate all units to a new AFRC at Mansfield Air National Guard Base located at Mansfield-Lahm Airport. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate units from the following facilities: Ohio ARNG Armories in Mansfield and Ashland, OH; if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Springfield, OH (New Facility)

Close US Army Reserve Center, Springfield OH, and relocate all units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on the Springfield Air National Guard Base, Springfield, OH. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate units from the following facility: Ohio ARNG Readiness Center, Springfield, OH; if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Columbus DSCC, OH (New Facility)

Close Ft. Hayes US Army Reserve Center, Columbus, OH and Whitehall US Army Reserve Center, Whitehall, OH and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Defense Supply Center Columbus, OH. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate units from the following facilities: Ohio ARNG Armories Howey (Columbus), Sullivant (Columbus), Newark, Westerville and Oxford, OH, Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base, Building #943 if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Why: The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best locations because they optimized the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Other

The Department of Defense understands that the State of Ohio will close eight Ohio Army National Guard Centers: Mansfield, Ashland, Springfield, Howey (Columbus), Sullivant (Columbus), Newark, Westerville, and Oxford, Ohio and realign Rickenbacker Air National Guard Base Building #943 by relocating the Regional Training Institute to the new AFRC. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

Quantitative Results

Number of USAR Centers Closed for that state	5	Number of opportunities to close ARNG Armories for that state	8
Approximate Closing Square Footage	504,290	Approximate New Military Construction Square	693,250

Estimated Implementation Timeline:

Design new AFRCs and acquire land	FY06	Construct new AFRCs	FY07
Relocate units to new AFRCs	FY08	Shut down closing facilities	FY08

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of Ohio will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 1860 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DoD.
- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major

installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities. Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.

- A team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command conducted a military value assessment of state-owned and Army Reserve sub-threshold facilities. These facilities were assessed, specifically against DoD Criteria one through four, in their ability to support joint stationing options that enhance Army and DoD transformation.
- The Department of the Army decided to consolidate multiple Army Reserve Centers and, where allowed, Army National Guard Armories into modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers because of their potential to enhance Reserve Component operations, training, mobilization and power projection capabilities, and their ability to sustain recruiting and retention.
- The sites for the new AFRCs are also based on their ability to consolidate functions wherever appropriate, to include schools, personnel, logistics, and other management functions.
- New AFRC sites were also selected based on their ability to relocate Reserve Component units and activities from leased and encroached properties that do not meet anti-terrorism and force-protection requirements onto established military facilities, and their ability to ensure the future readiness of Army forces while reducing the long-term costs of sustaining the base structure.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the closure of these Reserve Component properties and the construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center will be minimal.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

08 Sept 05	BRAC Commission recommendations due to President
23 Sept 05	President approves/disapproves Commission recommendations
20 Oct 05	Commission resubmits recommendations (if initially rejected by President)
07 Nov 05	President submits final recommendations to Congress. Once submitted, the plan becomes final within 45 legislative days, unless Congress passes a joint resolution to block the entire package.

According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Lima Army Tank Plant

BRAC 05 recognizes the transformation of Lima Army Tank Plant to the Joint Systems Manufacturing Center that supports the manufacturing of armored combat vehicles to include Army Future Combat System Program (FCS), Marine Corps Expeditionary Force Vehicle (EFV) chassis, and M1 Tank recapitalization program. The realignment of Lima Army Tank Plant eliminates redundancy and excess from the Industrial Base and creates a DoD Center of Industrial and Technical Excellence that support readiness for all the Services.

Incoming Activities

None

Departing Activities

None

Other

By reducing the footprint of Lima Army Tank Plant, excess capacity is eliminated while CORE capacity for future workload is enhanced. The reduction allows for surge of both commercial and government workload in the future if required to support ground combat and tactical wheeled vehicle work and their components

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
0	0	0	0

Implementation Timeline:

According to BRAC law, this action must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications: (Lima Army Tank Plant Work Force)

- Lima Army Tank Plant has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it will continue to do so.

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

- Retaining only the portion of Lima Army Tank Plant required to support the FCS, EFV, and M1 tank recap, reduces the military industrial footprint and allows the excess capacity at Lima to be returned to the community for commercial use.
- This allows DoD to remove excess from the Industrial Base, create centers of excellence, avoids single point failure, and generates efficiencies within the manufacture and maintenance of combat vehicles.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- Lima Army Tank Plant has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it will continue to do so.
- Retaining only the portion of Lima Army Tank Plant required to support its missions reduces the military industrial footprint and allows the excess capacity at Lima to be returned to the community for commercial use.
- This allows DoD to remove excess from the Industrial Base, create centers of excellence, avoids single point failure, and generates efficiencies within the manufacture and maintenance of combat vehicles.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

16 May 05	SECDEF forwards Recommendations to BRAC Commission
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BRAC Recommendations impacting Lima Army Tank Plant

- Realign Lima Army Tank Plant

OKLAHOMA

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build 7 Armed Forces Reserve Centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close 11 Army Reserve Centers • Close 40 National Guard Readiness Centers, 5 maintenance facilities, realign 2 Readiness Centers and 1 maintenance facility with State permission
Ft Sill	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air Defense Artillery (ADA) Center & School from Ft Bliss • 95th Div (IT) from the Army Reserve Center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correctional functions from Ft Sill to Ft Leavenworth • Artillery (Fires) Brigade to Ft Bliss • Defense Finance and Accounting Service activity to various Defense Supply Center locations
McAlester Army Ammunition Plant	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensor Fuzed Weapon/Cluster Bomb function from Kansas Army Ammunition Plant • Storage and Demilitarization functions from Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant • Storage, demilitarization, and munitions maintenance functions from Red River Munitions Center • Demil functions from Sierra Army Depot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
2090	161	1354	\$129.4	\$154.6

- The Army intends to create a Net Fires Center of Excellence for training and doctrine development by consolidating the Air Defense Artillery & Field Artillery Centers and Schools at Ft Sill
- The Army intends to transform McAlester Army Ammunition Plant into a multi-functional Munitions Center of Excellence
- Closing RC facilities is offset by the construction of modern AFRCs that will be the right size and design to support units that will be stationed there. Transforming RC facilities in Oklahoma will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 5695 RC soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in the State of Oklahoma

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of Oklahoma into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed facilities will provide the capability to conduct Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Anti-Terror / Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) Broken Arrow (New Facility)

Close the Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) Broken Arrow located in Broken Arrow, Oklahoma and relocate the Army Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve and Naval Reserve units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center and consolidated maintenance facility in Broken Arrow, Oklahoma if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facility. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Oklahoma Army National Guard units from the following Oklahoma Army National Guard Readiness Centers: Broken Arrow, Eufaula, Okmulgee, Tahlequah, Haskell, Cushing, Wagoner and the Field Maintenance Shop (FMS 14) located in Okmulgee, if the State of Oklahoma decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Fort Sill (New Facility)

Close the Keathley and Burris United States Army Reserve Centers located in Lawton and Chickasha, Oklahoma; close the Wichita Falls United States Army Reserve Center in Wichita Falls, Texas; close the 1st, 3rd, 5th, and 6th United States Army Reserve Centers and Equipment Concentration Site (ECS) located on Fort Sill and re-locate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Fort Sill, Oklahoma and a new United States Army Reserve Equipment Concentration Site to be collocated with the Oklahoma Army National Guard Maneuver Area Training Equipment Site on Fort Sill. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Oklahoma Army National Guard units from the following Oklahoma Army National Guard Readiness Centers: Lawton, Frederick, Anadarko, Chickasha, Marlow, Walters, and Healdton; realign B/1-158 Field Artillery (MLRS) from the Oklahoma Army National Guard Readiness Center located in Duncan if the State of Oklahoma decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC McAlester (New Facility)

Close the Floyd Parker United States Army Reserve Center in McAlester, Oklahoma and relocate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center and Consolidated Field Maintenance Shop on the McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, McAlester, Oklahoma. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Oklahoma Army National Guard units from the following Oklahoma Army National Guard Readiness Centers: the Field Maintenance Shop in Durant, Oklahoma; the Oklahoma Army National Guard Readiness Centers in Atoka, Allen, Hartshorne, Madill, McAlester and Tishomingo, Oklahoma; the Oklahoma Army National Guard Readiness

Center and Field Maintenance Shop in Edmond, OK if the State of Oklahoma decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Muskogee (New Facility)

Close the Ashworth United States Army Reserve Center located in Muskogee, Oklahoma and relocate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in Muskogee, Oklahoma, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facility. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Oklahoma Army National Guard units from the following Oklahoma Army National Guard Readiness Centers: Henryetta, Muskogee, Okemah, Pryor, and Stilwell, Oklahoma if the State of Oklahoma decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Norman (New Facility)

Close the Farr United States Army Reserve Center, Antlers, OK, the Roush United States Army Reserve Center, Clinton, OK, the Smalley United States Army Reserve Center, Norman, OK and relocate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center and Consolidated Maintenance Facility on the Norman Military Complex, Norman, Oklahoma. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Oklahoma Army National Guard units from the following Oklahoma Army National Guard facilities: Oklahoma Army National Guard Readiness Centers in Tonkawa, OK, Konawa, OK, Wewoka, OK, Oklahoma City (23rd Street), OK, the 23d Street Field Maintenance Shop in Oklahoma City, the Consolidated Maintenance Facility on the Norman Military Complex, Norman, Oklahoma and C CO, 700th Support Battalion from the Readiness Center, Edmond, OK if the State of Oklahoma decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Oklahoma City (New Facility)

Close the Manuel Perez and Billy Krowse United States Army Reserve Centers located in Oklahoma City, OK. Relocate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in West Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facility. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Oklahoma Army National Guard units from the following Oklahoma Army National Guard facilities: Readiness Centers located in Southwest Oklahoma City (44th Street), El Reno, Minco, and Pawnee, the Oklahoma Army National Guard 1345 Transportation Company and the 345th Quartermaster Water Support Battalion from Midwest City if the State of Oklahoma decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Vance AFB (New Facility)

Close the Robbins United States Army Reserve Center located in Enid, Oklahoma and re-locate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center and Consolidated Field Maintenance Shop on Vance Air Force Base, Oklahoma. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Oklahoma Army National Guard units from the following Oklahoma Army National Guard facilities: Enid, Alva, Woodward, Blackwell, Cherokee, Watonga, and the National Guard Field Maintenance Shop in Enid, Oklahoma if the State of Oklahoma decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Why: The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create

significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best locations because they optimized the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Other

The Department of Defense understands that the State of Oklahoma will close forty Oklahoma Army National Guard Readiness Centers, close five Maintenance Facilities, realign two Readiness Centers and one Maintenance Facility. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

Quantitative Results

USAR Facilities closing	11	ARNG Facilities closing	43
Approximate Closing Square Footage	1,272,359	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	983,520

Estimated Implementation Timeline:

Design new AFRCs and acquire land	FY06	Construct new AFRCs	FY07
Relocate units to new AFRCs	FY08	Shut down closing facilities	FY08

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.

- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of Oklahoma will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 5695 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DoD.
- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities. Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.
- A team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command conducted a military value assessment of state-owned and Army Reserve sub-threshold facilities. These facilities were assessed, specifically against DoD Criteria one through four, in their ability to support joint stationing options that enhance Army and DoD transformation.
- The Department of the Army decided to consolidate multiple Army Reserve Centers and, where allowed, Army National Guard Armories into modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers because of their potential to enhance Reserve Component operations, training, mobilization and power projection capabilities, and their ability to sustain recruiting and retention.
- The sites for the new AFRCs are also based on their ability to consolidate functions wherever appropriate, to include schools, personnel, logistics, and other management functions.
- New AFRC sites were also selected based on their ability to relocate Reserve Component units and activities from leased and encroached properties that do not meet anti-terrorism and force-protection requirements onto established military facilities, and their ability to ensure the future readiness of Army forces while reducing the long-term costs of sustaining the base structure.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the closure of these Reserve Component properties and the construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center will be minimal.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

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07 Nov 05 President submits final recommendations to Congress. Once submitted, the plan becomes final within 45 legislative days, unless Congress passes a joint resolution to block the entire package.

According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Fort Sill

The Army intends to create a Net Fires Center of Excellence for training and doctrine development by consolidating the Air Defense Artillery & Field Artillery Centers and Schools at Fort Sill, OK.

Gaining Activities

What: The Air Defense Artillery (ADA) Center & School from Fort Bliss, TX.

Why: Advances the Maneuver Support Center (MANSCEN) model, currently in place at Ft. Leonard Wood, which consolidated the Military Police, Engineer, and Chemical Centers and Schools. This action improves the MANSCEN concept by consolidating functionally related Branch Centers & Schools, which fosters consistency, standardization and training proficiency. In addition, it consolidates both ADA and Field Artillery skill level I courses at one location, which allows the Army to reduce the total number of Military Occupational Skills training locations (reducing the TRADOC footprint).

What: Air Defense Artillery Brigade from Fort Bliss, TX.

Why: Relocating an Air Defense Artillery (ADA) unit to Fort Sill supports the establishment of the Net Fires Center, combining the Artillery and ADA schools at Fort Sill and provides a force stabilization opportunity for soldiers in this unit. This move is part of the proposal that ensures the Army has sufficient infrastructure, training land and ranges to meet the requirements to transform the Operational Army as identified in the Twenty Year Force Structure Plan. It also ensures the Army maintains adequate surge capacity.

What: The 95th DIV (Institutional Training) from the Major General Harry Twaddle United States Armed Forces Reserve Center, Oklahoma City, OK.

Why: This proposal transforms the Army's training support to the Reserve Component. It improves operational effectiveness by putting a Training Division at major training site in the region. The site selected was determined as the best location because it optimized the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this action.

What: A new Armed Forces Reserve Center and Equipment Concentration Site. It closes the Keathley and Burris United States Army Reserve Centers located in Lawton and Chickasha, Oklahoma; closes the Wichita Falls United States Army Reserve Center in Wichita Falls, Texas; closes the 1st, 3rd, 5th, and 6th United States Army Reserve Centers and Equipment Concentration Site (ECS) located on Fort Sill and re-locates units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Fort Sill, Oklahoma and a new United States Army Reserve Equipment Concentration Site to be collocated with the Oklahoma Army National Guard Maneuver Area Training Equipment Site on Fort Sill.

Why: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities throughout the State of

Oklahoma. This recommendation, in conjunction with other actions within the State, closes eleven Army Reserve centers, realigns five Army Reserve facilities and constructs seven joint or multi-component, multi-functional Armed Forces Reserve Centers (AFRCs) throughout the State of Oklahoma, capable of accommodating

National Guard and Reserve units. This recommendation reduces military manpower and associated costs for maintaining existing facilities by collapsing units from sixty-four geographically separated facilities into seven modern, multi-component facilities. These joint use facilities will significantly reduce operating costs and create improved business processes. The Department understands that the State of Oklahoma will close forty Oklahoma Army National Guard Readiness Centers, close five Maintenance Facilities, realign two Readiness Centers and one Maintenance Facility. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

Losing Activities

What: Correctional functions to Fort Leavenworth, KS.

Why: Consolidates the correctional functions of Lackland Air Force Base, Texas, Fort Knox, Kentucky, and Fort Sill, Oklahoma into a single Level II Midwestern Joint Regional Correctional Facility at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The strategy is to create a Joint DoD Correctional system, reducing footprint and building new facilities which will improve safety, security, efficiency and costs. The construction of new facilities eliminates or dramatically reduces operational and maintenance costs of older inefficient facilities in addition to pursuing accreditation by the American Corrections Association.

What: An Artillery (Fires) Brigade to Fort Bliss.

Why: Relocating the Artillery (Fires) Brigade to Fort Bliss collocates the artillery with the maneuver units at Fort Bliss and vacates space at Fort Sill for the ADA unit. This move is part of the proposal that ensures the Army has sufficient infrastructure, training land and ranges to meet the requirements to transform the Operational Army as identified in the Twenty Year Force Structure Plan. It also ensures the Army maintains adequate surge capacity.

What: The Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS) to the Defense Supply Center-Columbus, OH, the Buckley Air Force Base Annex, Denver, CO, or the MG Emmett J. Bean Federal Center, Indianapolis, IN.

Why: This action, in conjunction with other DFAS consolidations, accomplishes a major facilities reduction and business line mission realignment, transforming the current DFAS organization into an optimum facilities configuration, which includes strategic redundancy to minimize risks associated with man-made or natural disasters/challenges.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
+2,090	+161	+1,354	\$118.8M

Implementation Timeline: According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications : (Fort Sill Work Force)

- Ft. Sill has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and will continue to do so.
- Fort Sill will gain a new importance as the Net Fires Center. It becomes a focal point for one of the most critical aspects of Army combat capability – the combat Soldier.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Fort Sill is a valuable installation to the Army and DoD.
- As part of plan to transform our Armed Services, Fort Sill will gain a new importance as the Net Fires Center.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the change in mission to increase significantly.
 - There will be more military families living in the local community, more children attending local schools and more customers at local businesses.
 - It will potentially also bring additional jobs that will need to be filled from the local community.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps :

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¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

BRAC Recommendations that impact Fort Sill:

- Regional Correctional Facilities
- Net Fires Center
- USAR Command and Control – Southwest
- Transform Reserve Component in Oklahoma
- Operational Army (IGPBS)
- Consolidate Defense Finance and Accounting Service Sites

McAlester Army Ammunition Plant

BRAC 05 recommendations transform McAlester Army Ammunition Plant into a multi-functional Munitions Center of Excellence that fulfills total munitions capability through Munitions Production, Munitions Demilitarization, Munitions Storage and Distribution and Munitions Maintenance. The goal is to support Joint readiness by producing, maintaining, storing and delivering in a timely manner, the munitions needed to support the war-fighter. This effort was accomplished through the elimination of excess and redundancy within the industrial base. Costs identified to modernize remaining infrastructure will allow us to move out of a Cold War environment into one that is capable of supporting 21st century requirements for the manufacture of artillery, bombs, Energetics, medium caliber, missiles, mines, mortars, rockets, pyro/demo, small caliber, tank and torpedoes.

Incoming Activities

What: Sensor Fuzed Weapon/Cluster Bomb function from Kansas Army Ammunition Plant, Kansas.

Why: Removes redundancy and supports the development of multi-functional fully work-loaded Munitions Centers of Excellence that support readiness for all the Services.

What: Storage and Demilitarization functions from Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, Texas.

Why: Removes redundancy and supports the development of multi-functional fully work-loaded Munitions Centers of Excellence that support readiness for all the Services.

What: Storage, demilitarization, and munitions maintenance functions from Red River Munitions Center, Texas.

Why: Removes redundancy and supports the development of multi-functional fully work-loaded Munitions Centers of Excellence that support readiness for all the Services.

What: Demil functions from Sierra Army Depot, California.

Why: Removes redundancy and supports the development of multi-functional fully work-loaded Munitions Centers of Excellence that support readiness for all the Services.

What: Re-locate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center and Consolidated Field Maintenance Shop, from Floyd Parker United States Army Reserve Center in McAlester, Oklahoma.

Why: Transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of Oklahoma into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies.

Departing Activities

None

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
0	0	0	\$10,570,702

Implementation Timeline:

According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications (McAlester Work Force)

- McAlester Army Ammunition Plant has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it will continue to do so.
- The transformation objectives of the US Army seek to retain installations that are capable of accepting multiple missions.
- McAlester Army Ammunition Plant will gain a new importance as a Munitions Center of Excellence. It becomes a focal point for one of the most critical aspects of Army combat capability, the ammunition on which our Soldiers depend.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- McAlester Army Ammunition Plant has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it will continue to do so.
- The transformation objectives of the US Army seek to retain installations that are capable of accepting multiple missions.
- McAlester Army Ammunition Plant will gain a new importance as a DoD Munitions Center of Excellence. It becomes a focal point for one of the most critical aspects of Army combat capability, the ammunition on which our Soldiers depend.

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BRAC Recommendations impacting McAlester Army Ammunition Plant

- Close Red River Army Depot
- Close Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
- Realign Sierra Army Depot
- Close Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant
- Transform Reserve Components in Oklahoma

OREGON

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build 1 new Armed Forces Reserve Center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close 2 Army Reserve Centers • Close 3 National Guard Armories with State permission
Umatilla Army Chemical Depot	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None, close Umatilla Army Chemical Depot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
-127	-385	0	\$0.0	-\$29.3

- The Army intends to close Umatilla as there is no additional chemical demilitarization workload slated to go to Umatilla Chemical Depot. Closing of this depot signifies the successful completion of the Army's mission to destroy aging chemical weapons and components that pose a threat to the security of our Nation.
- Closing RC facilities is offset by the construction of modern AFRCs that will be the right size and design to support units that will be stationed there. Transforming RC facilities in Oregon will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 1425 RC soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in the State of Oregon

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of Oregon into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed facilities will provide the capability to conduct Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Anti-Terror / Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

Reserve Component Transformation in Oregon (New Facility)

Close Sears Hall United States Army Reserve Center in Portland, Oregon, close Sharff Hall United States Army Reserve Center in Portland, Oregon, and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Camp Withycombe, Oregon. The new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) shall have the capability to accommodate Oregon National Guard units currently on Camp Withycombe and from the following Oregon ARNG Armories: Lake Oswego Armory, Maison Armory, and Jackson Band Armory, Oregon, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Why: The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The site selected was determined as the best location because it optimizes the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Other

The Department of Defense understands that the State of Oregon will close: Lake Oswego Armory in Lake Oswego, Oregon, the Jackson Band Armory, and the Maison Armory. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from the closed and realigning facilities to the new AFRC complex.

Quantitative Results

Number of USAR Centers Closed for that state	2	Number of opportunities to close ARNG Armories for that state	3
Approximate Closing Square Footage	165,630	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	114,752

Estimated Implementation Timeline:

Design new AFRCs and acquire land	FY06	Construct new AFRCs	FY07
Relocate units to new AFRCs	FY08	Shut down closing facilities	FY08

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of Oregon will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 1425 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DoD.
- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities. Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.
- A team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command conducted a military value assessment of state-owned and Army Reserve sub-threshold facilities. These facilities were assessed, specifically against DoD Criteria one through

four, in their ability to support joint stationing options that enhance Army and DoD transformation.

- The Department of the Army decided to consolidate multiple Army Reserve Centers and, where allowed, Army National Guard Armories into modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers because of their potential to enhance Reserve Component operations, training, mobilization and power projection capabilities, and their ability to sustain recruiting and retention.
- The sites for the new AFRCs are also based on their ability to consolidate functions wherever appropriate, to include schools, personnel, logistics, and other management functions.
- New AFRC sites were also selected based on their ability to relocate Reserve Component units and activities from leased and encroached properties that do not meet anti-terrorism and force-protection requirements onto established military facilities, and their ability to ensure the future readiness of Army forces while reducing the long-term costs of sustaining the base structure.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the closure of these Reserve Component properties and the construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center will be minimal.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

08 Sept 05	BRAC Commission recommendations due to President
23 Sept 05	President approves/disapproves Commission recommendations
20 Oct 05	Commission resubmits recommendations (if initially rejected by President)
07 Nov 05	President submits final recommendations to Congress. Once submitted, the plan becomes final within 45 legislative days, unless Congress passes a joint resolution to block the entire package.

According to BRAC law, this action must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Umatilla Army Chemical Depot

BRAC 05 recommendation will formally close Umatilla Army Chemical Depot upon completion of its chemical demilitarization mission. This is a single function installation used for the storage of chemical munitions, which is governed by the Chemical Weapons Convention Treaty.

Incoming Activities

None

Departing Activities

None

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
-127	-385	0	0

Implementation Timeline:

According to BRAC law, this action must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications: (Umatilla Army Chemical Depot Work Force)

- Umatilla Army Chemical Depot has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it was a difficult decision to close it.
- Closing of this depot however signifies the successful completion of the Army's mission to destroy aging chemical weapons and components that pose a threat to the security of our Nation.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- Umatilla Army Chemical Depot has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it was a difficult decision to close it.
- Closing of this depot however signifies the successful completion of the Army's mission to destroy aging chemical weapons and components that pose a threat to the security of our Nation.

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

16 May 05	SECDEF forwards Recommendations to BRAC Commission
08 Sept 05	BRAC Commission recommendations due to President
23 Sept 05	President approves/disapproves Commission recommendations
20 Oct 05	Commission resubmits recommendations (if initially rejected by President)
07 Nov 05	President submits final recommendations to Congress. Once submitted, the plan becomes final within 45 legislative days, unless Congress passes a joint resolution to block the entire package.

BRAC Recommendations impacting Umatilla Army Chemical Depot

- Close Umatilla Army Chemical Depot

PENNSYLVANIA

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build 6 Armed Forces Reserve Centers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close 19 Army Reserve Centers • Disestablish the HQ 99th Regional Readiness Command and move to a new headquarters at Ft Dix • Close 4 National Guard Readiness Centers with State permission • Close Charles E. Kelly Support Center and relocate unit to Pitt Army Reserve Center
Letterkenny Army Depot	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depot maintenance of Other Equipment and Tactical Vehicles from Rock Island Arsenal • Depot maintenance of Tactical Missiles from Seal Beach • Depot maintenance of Tactical Missiles from Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow • Depot maintenance of Tactical vehicles and Missiles from Red River Army Depot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Tobyhanna Army Depot	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depot maintenance of Computers, Crypto, Electronic Components (Non-Airborne), and Radio from Lackland, Air Force Base • Depot maintenance of Electronic Components (Non-Airborne), Fire Control Systems and Components, Radar, and Radio from NAVWPNSTA Seal Beach • Depot maintenance of Electronic Components (Non-Airborne), Electro-Optics/Night Vision/FLIR, Fire Control Systems and Components, Generators, Ground Support Equipment, Radar, and Radio Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow • Depot maintenance of Tactical Vehicles from Red River army Depot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disestablishes the storage and distribution functions for tires; packaged petroleum, oils, and lubricants; and compressed gases • Consolidates the supply, storage, and distribution functions and associated inventories of the Defense Distribution Depot Tobyhanna, with all other supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories that exist at Tobyhanna Army Depot to support depot operations, maintenance, and production
Carlisle Barracks	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Charles E. Kelly Support Facility	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None, close Charles E. Kelly Support Facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC units to Pitt US Army Reserve Center
Scranton Army Ammunition Plant	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
-172	546	0	\$73.5	\$16.2

Predecisional --- For Official Use Only --- Not for Release under FOIA

- Letterkenny Army Depot is transformed into a designated DoD Center of Industrial and Technical Excellence (CITE) for the inclusive commodity of tactical missiles and all associated Depot Level Repairable components.
- Tobyhanna Army Depot is transformed into a designated DoD Center of Industrial and Technical Excellence (CITE) for the inclusive commodity of communications and electronics and all associated Depot Level Repairable components.
- Closing RC facilities is offset by the construction of modern AFRCs that will be the right size and design to support units that will be stationed there. Transforming RC facilities in Pennsylvania will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 4300 RC soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Reserve Component facilities in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed facilities will provide the capability to conduct Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Anti-Terror / Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

AFRC Lewisburg, PA (New Facility)

Close the United States Army Reserve Center in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, the United States Army Reserve Center in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, the United States Army Reserve Organizational Maintenance Shop in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center with an organizational maintenance facility in the Lewisburg / Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania area, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Pennsylvania National Guard Units from the following Army National Guard Readiness Centers: Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, Sunbury, Pennsylvania, and Berwick, Pennsylvania, if the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania decides to relocate those units.

AFRC Williamsport, PA (New Facility)

Close the United States Army Reserve Center in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, the United States Army Reserve Organizational Maintenance Shop in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center with an organizational maintenance facility in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Pennsylvania National Guard Units from the Army National Guard Readiness Center in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, if the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania decides to relocate those units.

AFRC Chester-Germantown, PA (New Facility)

Close the Reese United States Army Reserve Center in Chester, Pennsylvania, the United States Army Reserve Organizational Maintenance Shop in Chester, Pennsylvania, the Germantown Veterans Memorial United States Army Reserve Center in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the Horsham Memorial United States Army Reserve Center in Horsham, Pennsylvania, the 1LT Ray S. Musselman Memorial United States Army Reserve Center in Norristown, Pennsylvania, and the North Penn Memorial United States Army Reserve Center in Norristown, Pennsylvania, and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center with an organizational maintenance facility at Willow Grove Joint Reserve Base, Pennsylvania. The Army shall establish an enclave at

Willow Grove Joint Reserve Base, Pennsylvania, to retain essential facilities to support activities of the Reserve Components.

AFRC Allentown-Bethlehem, PA (New Facility)

Close the Wilson Kramer United States Army Reserve Center in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and the United States Army Reserve Organizational Maintenance Shop in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and relocate units to a new United States Army Reserve Center with an organizational maintenance facility in the Allentown/ Bethlehem, Pennsylvania area, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities.

AFRC Bristol-Woodhaven, PA (New Facility)

Close the Philadelphia Memorial United States Armed Forces Reserve Center in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia Memorial United States Armed Forces Reserve Center Organizational Maintenance Shop in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and relocate Army Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center with an organizational maintenance facility in Bristol, Pennsylvania, on the existing Bristol Veterans Memorial Reserve Center site.

AFRC Scranton, PA (New Facility)

Close the Serrenti Memorial United States Army Reserve Center in Scranton, Pennsylvania, the Serrenti Memorial United States Army Reserve Organizational Maintenance Shop in Scranton, Pennsylvania, the United States Army Reserve Center in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, the United States Army Reserve Organizational Maintenance Shop in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center with an organizational maintenance facility in Scranton, Pennsylvania, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities.

Why: The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best locations because they optimized the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Other

The Department of Defense understands that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will close PAARNG Readiness Centers: Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, Sunbury, Pennsylvania, Berwick, Pennsylvania, and Williamsport, Pennsylvania. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

Quantitative Results

Number of USAR Centers Closed for that state	19	Number of opportunities to close ARNG Armories for that state	4
Approximate Closing Square Footage	604,710	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	648,225

Estimated Implementation Timeline:

Design new AFRCs and acquire land	FY06	Construct new AFRCs	FY07
Relocate units to new AFRCs	FY08	Shut down closing facilities	FY08

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 4300 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DoD.
- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities.

Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.

- A team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command conducted a military value assessment of state-owned and Army Reserve sub-threshold facilities. These facilities were assessed, specifically against DoD Criteria one through four, in their ability to support joint stationing options that enhance Army and DoD transformation.
- The Department of the Army decided to consolidate multiple Army Reserve Centers and, where allowed, Army National Guard Armories into modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers because of their potential to enhance Reserve Component operations, training, mobilization and power projection capabilities, and their ability to sustain recruiting and retention.
- The sites for the new AFRCs are also based on their ability to consolidate functions wherever appropriate, to include schools, personnel, logistics, and other management functions.
- New AFRC sites were also selected based on their ability to relocate Reserve Component units and activities from leased and encroached properties that do not meet anti-terrorism and force-protection requirements onto established military facilities, and their ability to ensure the future readiness of Army forces while reducing the long-term costs of sustaining the base structure.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the closure of these Reserve Component properties and the construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center will be minimal.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

08 Sept 05	BRAC Commission recommendations due to President
23 Sept 05	President approves/disapproves Commission recommendations
20 Oct 05	Commission resubmits recommendations (if initially rejected by President)
07 Nov 05	President submits final recommendations to Congress. Once submitted, the plan becomes final within 45 legislative days, unless Congress passes a joint resolution to block the entire package.

According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Letterkenny Army Depot

BRAC 05 recognizes Letterkenny Army Depot as a designated DoD Center of Industrial and Technical Excellence (CITE) for the inclusive commodity of tactical missiles and all associated Depot Level Reparable components. In addition, the recommendations expand an existing capability for Depot Maintenance on tactical and wheeled vehicles. This transformational process reduces duplication of capabilities into a robust multi-functional maintenance center that capitalize on the best business practices of DoD's Industrial Base and the ability to partner with civilian industry to achieve maximum utilization of existing capacity of both while achieving the most favorable economic efficiencies for all of DoD.

Incoming Activities

What: Depot maintenance of Other Equipment and Tactical Vehicles from Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois.

Why: Removes redundancy and relocates functions to other DoD Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence that support readiness for all the Services.

What: Depot maintenance of Tactical Missiles from Seal Beach, California.

Why: Removes redundancy and relocates functions to other DoD Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence that support readiness for all the Services.

What: Depot maintenance of Tactical Missiles from Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, California.

Why: Removes redundancy and relocates functions to other DoD Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence that support readiness for all the Services.

What: Depot maintenance of Tactical Missiles from Red River Army Depot, Texas.

Why: Removes redundancy and relocates functions to other DoD Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence that support readiness for all the Services.

What: Depot maintenance of Tactical Vehicles from Red River Army Depot, Texas.

Why: Removes redundancy and relocates functions to other DoD Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence that support readiness for all the Services.

Departing Activities

None

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
0	+409	0	\$17,770,088

Implementation Timeline:

According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications: (Letterkenny Army Depot Work Force)

- Letterkenny Army Depot has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it will continue to do so.
- Letterkenny Army Depot will gain a new importance as a DoD Center of Industrial and Technical Excellence. It becomes a focal point for one of the most critical aspects of Army combat capability. The vehicles and combat equipment on which our Soldiers depend.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- Letterkenny Army Depot has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it will continue to do so.
- Letterkenny Army Depot will gain a new importance as a DoD Center of Industrial and Technical Excellence. It becomes a focal point for one of the most critical aspects of Army combat capability. The vehicles and combat equipment on which our Soldiers depend.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the change in mission to increase significantly.
 - There will be more families living in the local community, more children attending local schools and more customers at local businesses.
 - It will potentially also bring additional jobs that will need to be filled from the local community.
- The transformation objectives of the US Army seek to retain installations that are capable of accepting multiple missions.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

16 May 05 SECDEF forwards Recommendations to BRAC Commission

08 Sept 05 BRAC Commission recommendations due to President

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

23 Sept 05	President approves/disapproves Commission recommendations
20 Oct 05	Commission resubmits recommendations (if initially rejected by President)
07 Nov 05	President submits final recommendations to Congress. Once submitted, the plan becomes final within 45 legislative days, unless Congress passes a joint resolution to block the entire package.

BRAC Recommendations impacting Letterkenny Army Depot

- Close Red River Army Depot
- Realign Rock Island Arsenal
- Realign Seal Beach
- Realign Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow

Tobyhanna Army Depot

BRAC 05 recognizes Tobyhanna Army Depot as a designated DoD Center of Industrial and Technical Excellence (CITE) for the inclusive commodity of communications and electronics and all associated Depot Level Reparable components. This transformational process reduces duplication of capabilities into a robust multi-functional maintenance center that capitalize on the best business practices of DoD's Industrial Base and the ability to partner with civilian industry to achieve maximum utilization of existing capacity of both while achieving the most favorable economic efficiencies for all of DoD.

Incoming Activities

What: Depot maintenance of Computers, Crypto, Electronic Components (Non-Airborne), and Radio from Lackland, Air Force Base, Texas.

Why: Removes redundancy and relocates functions to other DoD Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence that support readiness for all the Services.

What: Depot maintenance of Electronic Components (Non-Airborne), Fire Control Systems and Components, Radar, and Radio from NAVWPNSTA Seal Beach, California.

Why: Removes redundancy and relocates functions to other DoD Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence that support readiness for all the Services.

What: Depot maintenance of Electronic Components (Non-Airborne), Electro-Optics/Night Vision/FLIR, Fire Control Systems and Components, Generators, Ground Support Equipment, Radar, and Radio from Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, California.

Why: Removes redundancy and relocates functions to other DoD Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence that support readiness for all the Services.

What: Depot maintenance of Tactical Vehicles from Red River Army Depot, Texas.

Why: Removes redundancy and relocates functions to other DoD Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence that support readiness for all the Services.

Departing Activities

What: Disestablishes the storage and distribution functions for tires; packaged petroleum, oils, and lubricants; and compressed gases.

Why: Achieves economies and efficiencies that enhance the effectiveness of logistics support to forces as they transition to more joint and expeditionary operations.

What: Consolidates the supply, storage, and distribution functions and associated inventories of the Defense Distribution Depot Tobyhanna, PA, with all other supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories that exist at Tobyhanna Army Depot to support depot operations, maintenance, and production. Retains the minimum necessary supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories required to support Tobyhanna Army Depot, and to serve as a

wholesale Forward Distribution Point. Relocates all other wholesale storage and distribution functions and associated inventories to the Susquehanna Strategic Distribution Platform.

Why: Achieves economies and efficiencies that enhance the effectiveness of logistics support to forces as they transition to more joint and expeditionary operations.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
+2	+273	0	\$55.7M

Implementation Timeline:

According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications : (Tobyhanna Army Depot Work Force)

- Tobyhanna Army Depot has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it will continue to do so.
- Tobyhanna Army Depot will gain a new importance as a DoD Center of Industrial and Technical Excellence. It becomes a focal point for one of the most critical aspects of Army combat capability the vehicles and combat equipment on which our Soldiers depend.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- Tobyhanna Army Depot has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it will continue to do so.
- Tobyhanna Army Depot will gain a new importance as a DoD Center of Industrial and Technical Excellence. It becomes a focal point for one of the most critical aspects of Army combat capability the vehicles and combat equipment on which our Soldiers depend.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the change in mission to increase significantly.
 - There will be more families living in the local community, more children attending local schools and more customers at local businesses.
 - It will potentially also bring additional jobs that will need to be filled from the local community.

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps :

16 May 05	SECDEF forwards Recommendations to BRAC Commission
08 Sept 05	BRAC Commission recommendations due to President
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BRAC Recommendations impacting Tobyhanna Army Depot

- Close Red River Army Depot
- Realign Seal Beach
- Realign Lackland – Tobyhanna
- Privatize Tires, POL and Gases
- 4 Regional Strategic Distribution Platforms
- Realign Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow

PUERTO RICO

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 Armed Forces Reserve Center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close 1 Army Reserve Center • Close 4 National Guard Readiness Centers with State permission
Ft Buchanan	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 new Armed Force Reserve Center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Army Contracting Agency Southern Hemisphere Region Headquarters to Ft Sam Houston

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
-9	-47	0	\$26.3	-\$3.2

- Ft Buchanan is a centralized location for the Command and Control and the Logistical Support Platform for all Army Reserve forces in Puerto Rico.
- The ACA Southern Region Office is relocating to Fort Sam Houston to consolidate with the ACA Southern Hemisphere Region office that is relocating from Fort Buchanan.
- Closing RC facilities is offset by the construction of modern AFRCs that will be the right size and design to support units that will be stationed there. Transforming RC facilities will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 1820 RC soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in Puerto Rico

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Reserve Component facilities in Puerto Rico into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed facilities will provide the capability to conduct Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Anti-Terror / Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

AFRC Fort Buchanan, PR (New Facility)

Close the US Army Reserve Center 1st Lieutenant Paul Lavergne, Bayamon, Puerto Rico and relocate the 973rd Combat Support (CS) Company into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on United States Army Reserve property in Ceiba, Puerto Rico, and relocate all other units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) on Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico. Realign the US Army Reserve Center Captain E. Rubio Junior, Puerto Nuevo, Puerto Rico, by relocating the 807th Signal Company into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico. The new AFRC on Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico shall have the capability to accommodate units from the Puerto Rico Army Guard San Juan Readiness Center, San Juan, Puerto Rico, if Puerto Rico decides to relocate those National Guard units. The new AFRC facility in Ceiba, Puerto Rico shall have the capability to accommodate Puerto Rico National Guard units from the following PRARNG Readiness Centers: Humacao, Juncos, and Ceiba, Puerto Rico, if Puerto Rico decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Fort Allen, PR (New Facility)

Realign United States Army Reserve Center Captain E. Rubio Junior, Puerto Nuevo, Puerto Rico, by relocating the 8th Brigade, 108th DIV (IT) to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Fort Allen, Puerto Rico.

AFRC Mayaguez, PR (New Facility)

Realign United States Army Reserve Center Ramey, Aguadilla, Puerto Rico by relocating the 249th Quartermaster Company into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land. The new facility shall have the capability to accommodate Puerto Rico National Guard units from the Puerto Rico Army National Guard Readiness Center Mayaguez, if Puerto Rico decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Why: The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best

locations because they optimized the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Other

The Department of Defense understands that Puerto Rico will close PRARNG Readiness Centers: Humacao, Juncos, Ceiba, and Mayaguez, Puerto Rico. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

Quantitative Results

Number of USAR Centers Closed for that state	1	Number of opportunities to close ARNG Armories for that state	4
Approximate Closing Square Footage	130,700	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	320,649

Estimated Implementation Timeline:

Design new AFRCs and acquire land	FY06	Construct new AFRCs	FY07
Relocate units to new AFRCs	FY08	Shut down closing facilities	FY08

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in Puerto Rico will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 1820 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DoD.
- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities. Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.
- A team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command conducted a military value assessment of state-owned and Army Reserve sub-threshold facilities. These facilities were assessed, specifically against DoD Criteria one through four, in their ability to support joint stationing options that enhance Army and DoD transformation.
- The Department of the Army decided to consolidate multiple Army Reserve Centers and, where allowed, Army National Guard Armories into modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers because of their potential to enhance Reserve Component operations, training, mobilization and power projection capabilities, and their ability to sustain recruiting and retention.
- The sites for the new AFRCs are also based on their ability to consolidate functions wherever appropriate, to include schools, personnel, logistics, and other management functions.
- New AFRC sites were also selected based on their ability to relocate Reserve Component units and activities from leased and encroached properties that do not meet anti-terrorism and force-protection requirements onto established military facilities, and their ability to ensure the future readiness of Army forces while reducing the long-term costs of sustaining the base structure.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the closure of these Reserve Component properties and the construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center will be minimal.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

08 Sept 05	BRAC Commission recommendations due to President
23 Sept 05	President approves/disapproves Commission recommendations
20 Oct 05	Commission resubmits recommendations (if initially rejected by President)
07 Nov 05	President submits final recommendations to Congress. Once submitted, the plan becomes final within 45 legislative days, unless Congress passes a joint resolution to block the entire package.

According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Fort Buchanan

BRAC 05 recommendations expand the Reserve Component Command and Control, Training Support and Mobilization missions at Fort Buchanan by establishing multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed facilities will support Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

Incoming Activities:

What: Close the US Army Reserve Center 1st Lieutenant Paul Lavergne, Bayamon, Puerto Rico and relocate the 973rd Combat Support (CS) Company into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on United States Army Reserve property in Ceiba, Puerto Rico, and relocate all other units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) on Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico. Realign the US Army Reserve Center Captain E. Rubio Junior, Puerto Nuevo, Puerto Rico, by relocating the 807th Signal Company into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico. The new AFRC on Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico shall have the capability to accommodate units from the Puerto Rico Army Guard San Juan Readiness Center, San Juan, Puerto Rico, if Puerto Rico decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Why: To enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings. This transformation is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

The site selected was determined as the best location within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. It optimizes the Reserve Components' ability to recruit and retain soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Departing activities:

What: Realign Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico, by relocating the Army Contracting Agency Southern Hemisphere Region headquarters to Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Why: the ACA Southern Region Office is relocating to Fort Sam Houston to consolidate with the ACA Southern Hemisphere Region office that is relocating from Fort Buchanan. The ACA Headquarters and ACA E-Commerce Region will also co-locate with the ACA Southern Region at Fort Sam Houston.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts			MILCON	
Military	Civilian	Student	Square Feet	Cost Estimate
+105*	-47	NONE	115,079	\$26,251,000

** Military figure includes Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) numbers of Reserve Component soldiers relocating from inactivating commands. The FTE number is derived by multiplying the number of officers, warrant officers, and enlisted soldiers by 65 days (48 drill days plus 17 annual training days per year), divided by 365 days per year to calculate the full-time equivalent number of personnel. This number is then added to active duty personnel numbers to provide a total.*

Internal Communications:

- Ft. Buchanan is a centralized location for the Command and Control and the Logistical Support Platform for all Army Reserve forces in Puerto Rico.
- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in Puerto Rico will improve training, readiness and quality of life for the Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.
- Fort Buchanan has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it was recognized for its strategic importance to the Army and DoD.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- Ft. Buchanan is a centralized location for the Command and Control and the Logistical Support Platform for all Army Reserve forces in Puerto Rico.
- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in Puerto Rico will improve training, readiness and quality of life for the Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

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BRAC Recommendations that impact Fort Buchanan:

Department of the Army - Transform Reserve Components in Puerto Rico

Headquarters and Support Activities - Relocate Army Headquarters and Field Operating Agencies

RHODE ISLAND

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
• Build 1 Armed Force Reserve Center	• Close 3 Army Reserve Centers

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
0	0	0	\$0.0	\$0.0

- Closing RC facilities is offset by the construction of modern AFRCs that will be the right size and design to support units that will be stationed there. Transforming RC facilities in Rhode Island will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 445 RC soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in the State of Rhode Island

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of Rhode Island into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed facilities will provide the capability to conduct Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Anti-Terror / Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

Reserve Component Transformation in Rhode Island (New Facility)

Close the Bristol Army Reserve Center, Bristol, RI, the Harwood Army Reserve Center, Providence, RI, the Warwick Army Reserve Center and Organizational Maintenance Shop, Warwick, RI. Relocate all units to a new Army Reserve Center on Newport Naval Station, Rhode Island.

Why: The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The site selected was determined as the best location because it optimizes the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Quantitative Results

Number of USAR Centers Closed for that state	3	Number of opportunities to close ARNG Armories for that state	0
Approximate Closing Square Footage	81,730	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	170,465

Estimated Implementation Timeline:

Design new AFRCs and acquire land	FY06	Construct new AFRCs	FY07
Relocate units to new AFRCs	FY08	Shut down closing facilities	FY08

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of Rhode Island will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 445 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DoD.
- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities. Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.
- A team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command conducted a military value assessment of state-owned and Army Reserve sub-threshold facilities. These facilities were assessed, specifically against DoD Criteria one through four, in their ability to support joint stationing options that enhance Army and DoD transformation.
- The Department of the Army decided to consolidate multiple Army Reserve Centers and, where allowed, Army National Guard Armories into modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers because of their potential to enhance Reserve Component operations, training, mobilization and power projection capabilities, and their ability to sustain recruiting and retention.
- The sites for the new AFRCs are also based on their ability to consolidate functions wherever appropriate, to include schools, personnel, logistics, and other management functions.

- New AFRC sites were also selected based on their ability to relocate Reserve Component units and activities from leased and encroached properties that do not meet anti-terrorism and force-protection requirements onto established military facilities, and their ability to ensure the future readiness of Army forces while reducing the long-term costs of sustaining the base structure.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the closure of these Reserve Component properties and the construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center will be minimal.

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SOUTH CAROLINA

Ft Jackson	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill Sergeant Schools from Ft Benning, and Ft Leonard Wood • Religious training and education from Maxwell Air Force Base; Naval Air Station Meridian; and Naval Station Newport • Army Reserve Southeast Regional Readiness Command center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilization processing functions to Ft Bragg

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
923	229	286	\$15.0	\$78.1

- Consolidation of Army Drill Sergeant Training and Joint Religious training at Ft Jackson ensures a uniform standard for those responsible for turning today's young men and women into Soldiers.
- Transforms Reserve Component facilities and command and control structure throughout the Southeast Region of the United States

Fort Jackson

BRAC 05 recommendations consolidate Army Drill Sergeant Training and Joint Religious training at Fort Jackson.

Gaining Activities

What: The Drill Sergeant Schools from Fort Benning, GA and Fort Leonard Wood, MO.

Why: Consolidates Drill Sergeant's Training from three locations (Fort Benning, Fort Jackson, and Fort Leonard Wood) to one location (Fort Jackson), which fosters consistency, standardization and training proficiency. It improves training capabilities while eliminating excess capacity at institutional training installations, and provides the same or better level of service at a reduced cost.

What: Religious training and education from Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama; Naval Air Station Meridian, Mississippi; and Naval Station Newport, Rhode Island, establishing a Joint Center of Excellence.

Why: Eliminates redundancy by consolidating like training within Department of Defense. It improves overall Military Value by consolidating these activities at the one location which allows the DoD to reduce the total number of Military Occupational Skills training locations, producing better training opportunities at reduced costs (reducing the institutional training footprint).

What: The Army Reserve South East Regional Readiness Command in a new Armed Forces Reserve Center.

Why: This recommendation transforms Reserve Component facilities and command and control structure throughout the Southeast Region of the United States. The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

Losing Activities

What: Mobilization processing functions to Ft Bragg, NC, designating it as Joint Pre-Deployment/Mobilization Site Bragg/Pope.

Why: Realigns a lower threshold mobilization site to an existing large capacity site and enables the transformation into Joint Pre-Deployment/Mobilization Platform at Fort Bragg. This action is expected to have the long term effect of creating a pre-deployment/mobilization center of excellence, leveraging economies of scale, reducing costs, and improving service to mobilized service members.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
+149	+180	+286	\$15M

Implementation Timeline: According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications: (Fort Jackson Work Force)

- Ft. Jackson has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and will continue to do so.
- The consolidation of Drill sergeant training ensures a uniform standard for those responsible for turning today's young men and women into Soldiers.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- BRAC seeks to focus on the best use of current and future mission capabilities.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the change in mission to increase slightly.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

16 May 05	SECDEF forwards Recommendations to BRAC Commission
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¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

BRAC Recommendations that impact Fort Jackson:

Single Drill Sergeant School

Joint Mobilization Sites

Consolidation of Religious Schools

USAR Command and Control - Southeast

TENNESSEE

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build 3 new Armed Forces Reserve Centers (including above built on Holston) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close 6 Army Reserve Centers • Close 1 National Guard Readiness Center with State permission
Holston Army Ammunition Plant	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build 1 Army Reserve Center and Field Maintenance Shop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Milan Army Ammunition Plant	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 155MM ICM Artillery function and the 60MM, 81MM, and 120MM Mortar function from Kansas Army Ammunition Plant • 105MM and 155MM ICM Artillery, MLRS Artillery, Hand Grenades, 60MM and 81MM Mortars functions from Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
0	0	0	\$0.0	\$0.0

- Milan Army Ammunition Plant becomes a multi-functional Munitions Center of Excellence
- Closing RC facilities is offset by the construction of modern AFRCs that will be the right size and design to support units that will be stationed there. Transforming RC facilities in Tennessee will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 1080 RC soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in the State of Tennessee

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of Tennessee into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed facilities will provide the capability to conduct Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Anti-Terror / Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

AFRC Chattanooga, TN (New Facility)

Close the Guerry United States Army Reserve Center, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and Bonney Oaks United States Army Reserve Center, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and relocate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) on Volunteer Army Ammunition Plant, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

AFRC Kingsport, TN (New Facility)

Close the Kingsport Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC), the Kingsport Organizational Maintenance Shop (OMS), and the Army Maintenance Support Activity (AMSA), Kingsport, Tennessee, and relocate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center and Field Maintenance Shop on Holston Army Ammunition Plant, Kingsport, Tennessee. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Tennessee National Guard units from the Kingsport Armed Forces Reserve Center, Kingsport, Tennessee, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC / OMS Fort Campbell (New Facility)

Close the United States Army Reserve Center outside of Fort Campbell (located in Clarksville TN), Kentucky, and relocate units, along with units currently in buildings #6912 and #2907 on Fort Campbell into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) and Organizational Maintenance Shop (OMS) on Fort Campbell, Kentucky. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate units from the Clarksville Army National Guard Readiness Center, Clarksville, Tennessee, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Why: The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best locations because they optimized the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Other

The Department of Defense understands that the State of Tennessee will close the Clarksville Army National Guard Readiness Center, Clarksville, Tennessee. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

Quantitative Results

Number of USAR Centers Closed for that state	6	Number of opportunities to close ARNG Armories for that state	1
Approximate Closing Square Footage	183,070	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	200,919

Estimated Implementation Timeline:

Design new AFRCs and acquire land	FY06	Construct new AFRCs	FY07
Relocate units to new AFRCs	FY08	Shut down closing facilities	FY08

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of Tennessee will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 1080 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DOD.
- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army

had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities. Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.

- A team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command conducted a military value assessment of state-owned and Army Reserve sub-threshold facilities. These facilities were assessed, specifically against DoD Criteria one through four, in their ability to support joint stationing options that enhance Army and DOD transformation.
- The Department of the Army decided to consolidate multiple Army Reserve Centers and, where allowed, Army National Guard Armories into modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers because of their potential to enhance Reserve Component operations, training, mobilization and power projection capabilities, and their ability to sustain recruiting and retention.
- The sites for the new AFRCs are also based on their ability to consolidate functions wherever appropriate, to include schools, personnel, logistics, and other management functions.
- New AFRC sites were also selected based on their ability to relocate Reserve Component units and activities from leased and encroached properties that do not meet anti-terrorism and force-protection requirements onto established military facilities, and their ability to ensure the future readiness of Army forces while reducing the long-term costs of sustaining the base structure.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the closure of these Reserve Component properties and the construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center will be minimal.

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Holston Army Ammunition Plant (AAP)

BRAC 05 recommendations recognize Holston Army Ammunition Plant as DoD's sole source government owned – contractor operated ammunition center for energetics.

Incoming Activities

What: Re-locate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center and Field Maintenance Shop, from Kingsport Armed Forces Reserve Center in on Holston Army Ammunition Plant.

Why: Transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of Tennessee into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies.

Departing Activities

None

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
0	0	0	0

Implementation Timeline:

According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications: (Holston Work Force)

- Holston Army Ammunition Plant has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it will continue to do so.
- The addition of the Armed Forces Reserve Center expands Holston Army Ammunition Plant's traditional role and achieves the Army's transformation objectives of retaining installations that are capable of accepting multiple missions.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- Holston Army Ammunition Plant has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it will continue to do so.

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

- The addition of the Armed Forces Reserve Center expands Holston Army Ammunition Plant's traditional role and achieves the Army's transformation objectives of retaining installations that are capable of accepting multiple missions.

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BRAC Recommendations impacting Holston Army Ammunition Plant

- Transform Reserve Components in Tennessee

Milan Army Ammunition Plant (AAP)

BRAC 05 recommendations transform Milan Army Ammunition Plant into a multi-functional Munitions Center of Excellence that fulfills total munitions capability through Munitions Production, Munitions Demilitarization, Munitions Storage and Distribution and Munitions Maintenance. The goal is to support Joint readiness by producing, maintaining, storing and delivering in a timely manner, the munitions needed to support the war-fighter. This effort was accomplished through the elimination of excess and redundancy within the industrial base. Costs identified to modernize remaining infrastructure will allow us to move out of a Cold War environment into one that is capable of supporting 21st century requirements for the manufacture of artillery, bombs, Energetics, medium caliber, missiles, mines, mortars, rockets, pyro/demo, small caliber, tank and torpedoes.

Incoming Activities

What: 155MM ICM Artillery function and the 60MM, 81MM, and 120MM Mortar function from Kansas Army Ammunition Plant, Kansas.

Why: Removes redundancy and supports the development of multi-functional fully work-loaded Munitions Centers of Excellence that support readiness for all the Services.

What: 105MM and 155MM ICM Artillery, MLRS Artillery, Hand Grenades, 60MM and 81MM Mortars functions from Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant, Texas.

Why: Removes redundancy and supports the development of multi-functional fully work-loaded Munitions Centers of Excellence that support readiness for all the Services.

Departing Activities

None

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
0	0	0	0

Implementation Timeline:

According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

Internal Communications (Milan Work Force)

- Milan Army Ammunition Plant has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it will continue to do so.
- The transformation objectives of the US Army seek to retain installations that are capable of accepting multiple missions.
- Milan Army Ammunition Plant will gain a new importance as a Munitions Center of Excellence. It becomes a focal point for one of the most critical aspects of Army combat capability, the ammunition on which our Soldiers depend.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- Milan Army Ammunition Plant has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it will continue to do so.
- The transformation objectives of the US Army seek to retain installations that are capable of accepting multiple missions.
- Milan Army Ammunition Plant will gain a new importance as a Munitions Center of Excellence. It becomes a focal point for one of the most critical aspects of Army combat capability, the ammunition on which our Soldiers depend.
- The transformation objectives of the US Army seek to retain installations that are capable of accepting multiple missions.

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BRAC Recommendations impacting Milan Army Ammunition Plant

- Close Kansas Army Ammunition Plant
- Close Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant

TEXAS

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build 17 Armed Forces Reserve Centers (including the centers built at Ft Bliss and Red River) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close 23 Army Reserve Centers • Close 42 National Guard Armories with State permission
Corpus Christi Army Depot	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage and distribution functions for tires; packaged petroleum, oils, and lubricants; and compressed gases • Supply, storage, and distribution functions and associated inventories of the Defense Distribution Depot Corpus Christi and all other supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories that support depot operations, maintenance, and production. Retains the minimum necessary supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories required to support Corpus Christi Army Depot, and to serve as a wholesale Forward Distribution Point.
Ft Bliss	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activated Heavy Brigade Combat Team • 3 Heavy BCTs, a UEx and various units returning from overseas • All mobilization processing functions from Ft Huachuca • A Fires Brigade from Ft Sill • Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) Ft Bliss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADA Center and School and an ADA Brigade to Ft Sill
Ft Hood	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no incoming activities at Ft Hood directly related to BRAC 2005. However, between 2003 and 2009, Ft Hood will experience a temporary growth of approximately 9,000 soldiers. From FY03-11 there will be an overall reduction of 26 soldiers at Ft Hood. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy BCT (-) and aviation units to Ft Bliss • Heavy BCT and UEx Headquarters to Ft Carson • Inactive various engineer, air defense artillery and support units
Ft Sam Houston	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inpatient medical function of the 59th Medical Wing from Lackland AFB • Enlisted basic and specialty medical training from Naval Air Station Great Lakes, Sheppard AFB, Naval Medical Center Portsmouth and Naval Medical Center San Diego • Combat Casualty Care research and Dental research from the Naval Medical Research Center at the Forest Glenn Annex of Walter Reed, the Naval Training Station Great Lakes and Brooks City Base • Enlisted histology technician training from the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology at Walter Reed AMC • IMA NW Region Office and the NETCOM NW Region Office from Rock Island • IMA HQs, the Army Contracting Agency Headquarters and E-Commerce Region, the Community and Family Support Center and the Substance Abuse Center from various NCR leased locations • Army Contracting Agency Southern Region from Ft McPherson, • Army Environmental Center from Aberdeen Proving Ground 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

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Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None, close Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage and Demilitarization functions to McAlester Army Ammunition Plant • 105MM and 155MM ICM Artillery, MLRS Artillery, Hand Grenades, 60MM and 81MM Mortars functions to Milan Army Ammunition Plant • Mines and Detonators/Relays/Delays functions to Iowa Army Ammunition Plant • Demolition Charges functions to Crane Army Ammunition Activity
Red River Army Depot	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close Red River Army Depot • New AFRC will be constructed adjacent to Red River Army Depot on National Guard property 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage and demilitarization functions of the Munitions Center to McAlester Army Ammunition Plant • Munitions maintenance functions of the Munitions Center to McAlester Army Ammunition Plant and Blue Grass Army Depot • Depot maintenance of Armament and Structural Components, Combat Vehicles, Depot Fleet/Field Support, Engines and Transmissions, Fabrication and Manufacturing, Fire Control Systems and Components, and Other equipment to Anniston Army Depot • Depot maintenance of Powertrain Components, and Starters/Generators to Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany • Depot maintenance of Construction Equipment to Anniston Army Depot and Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany • Depot maintenance of Tactical Vehicles to Tobyhanna Army Depot and Letterkenny Depot • Depot maintenance of Tactical Missiles to Letterkenny Army Depot • Supply, storage, and distribution functions for tires, packaged Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants, and compressed gases • Storage and distribution functions and associated inventories of the Defense Distribution Depot to the Defense Distribution Depot, Oklahoma City

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
15261	-948	3657	\$2,000.0	\$1,039.4

- Corpus Christi Army Depot becomes a DoD Center of Industrial and Technical Excellence (CITE) for the inclusive commodity of rotary wing maintenance and all associated Depot Level Repairable components
- Transforms Ft Bliss into a heavy maneuver installation that serves as the home to Operational Army units
- Expands Ft Sam Houston to become DoD's premier medical training base and the home of Army installation management, family support and community program management
- Validates that Ft Hood remains one of the Army's premier heavy maneuver installation with one of the largest concentrations of Operational Army units
- The closure of Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant eliminates excess capacity, reduces redundancy, and transforms remaining munitions production and storage installations into multi-functional munitions centers of excellence
- The closure of Red River Army Depot, eliminates excess capacity, reducing redundancy, and consolidates/relocates functions to other DoD Centers of Technical Excellence supporting combat readiness for all services
- Closing RC facilities is offset by the construction of modern AFRCs that will be the right size and design to support units that will be stationed there. Transforming RC facilities in Texas will improve training,

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readiness and quality of life for more than 12,500 RC soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in the State of Texas

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of Texas into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed facilities will provide the capability to conduct Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Anti-Terror / Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) Amarillo (New Facility)

Close the Tharp United States Army Reserve Center, Amarillo, Texas and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in Amarillo, Texas, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the following Texas ARNG Readiness Centers: Amarillo, Pampa, and Hale Co, Texas, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Brownsville (New Facility)

Close the United States Army Reserve Center, Brownsville, Texas and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in Brownsville, Texas, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the Texas ARNG Readiness Center in Brownsville, Texas, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Camp Bullis (New Facility)

Close the United States Army Reserve Center, Boswell, Texas and the United States Army Reserve Center, Callaghan, Texas and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on existing Federal property on Camp Bullis, Texas. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the Texas ARNG Readiness Center in Hondo, Texas, A Company and Headquarters Company, 1st of the 141st Infantry, the Fifth Army ITAAS, the Regional Training Site-Intelligence, and the Texas Army National Guard Area Support Medical Battalion, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units

AFRC Dyess AFB (New Facility)

Close the Grimes United States Army Reserve Center, Abilene, Texas and relocate B Company of the 413th Civil Affairs Battalion and the Area Maintenance Support Activity 11 Sub-Shop to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center with a Field Maintenance Shop on Dyess Air Force Base, Texas. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the following Texas ARNG Readiness Centers: Abilene, Coleman, and Snyder, Texas, and the Texas Army National Guard Field Maintenance Shop, Abilene, Texas, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Fort Bliss (New Facility)

Close the United States Army Reserve Center, Seguera, Texas, the United States Army Reserve Center, Benavidez, Texas, the United States Army Reserve Center, Fort Bliss, Texas, the United States Army Reserve Center, McGregor Range, Texas and the United States Army Reserve Equipment Concentration Site, McGregor Range, Texas and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center with a Consolidated Equipment Concentration Site and Maintenance Facility on Fort Bliss, Texas. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the following Texas ARNG Readiness Centers: Fort Bliss and Hondo Pass, Texas, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Grand Prairie (New Facility)

Close the Herzog United States Army Reserve Center, Dallas, Texas and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on the existing Grand Prairie Reserve Complex, Grand Prairie, Texas. Realign the 490th Civil Affairs Battalion from the Grimes United States Army Reserve Center and relocate the unit into the new AFRC. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the following Texas ARNG Readiness Centers: Arlington, Texas, and California Crossing Texas, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC East Houston (New Facility)

Close the United States Army Reserve Center, Pasadena, Texas and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center with a Field Maintenance Shop in (East) Houston, Texas, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the following Texas ARNG Readiness Centers: Baytown, Pasadena, and Ellington Field, Texas, and the Texas Army National Guard Field Maintenance Shop located on Ellington Field, Texas, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Northwest Houston (New Facility)

Close United States Army Reserve Center #2, Perimeter Park, Texas and United States Army Reserve Center #3, Houston, Texas and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center with a consolidated Field Maintenance Shop in (Northwest) Houston, Texas, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the following Texas ARNG Readiness Centers: Beaumont, Port Arthur, Port Neches, and Orange, Texas, and the Texas Army National Guard Field Maintenance Shop located in Port Neches, Texas if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Huntsville (New Facility)

Close the Miller United States Army Reserve Center, Huntsville, Texas and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in Huntsville, Texas, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the Texas ARNG Readiness Center in Huntsville, Texas, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Lewisville (New Facility)

Close the Muchert United States Army Reserve Center, Dallas, Texas and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center Lewisville, Texas, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the following Texas ARNG Readiness Centers: Denton, Irving, and Denison, Texas, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units

AFRC Lufkin (New Facility)

Close the United States Army Reserve Center, Lufkin, Texas and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in Lufkin, Texas, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the following Texas ARNG Readiness Centers: Lufkin and Nacogdoches, Texas, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC NAS Kingsville (New Facility)

Close the United States Army Reserve Center, Alice, Texas and the United States Army Reserve Center, NAS Kingsville, Texas and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on NAS Kingsville, Texas, if the Army determines the property is suitable for construction. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the following Texas ARNG Readiness Centers: Alice and Kingsville, Texas, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Red River (New Facility)

Close the Watts-Guillot United States Army Reserve Center, Texarkana, Texas and realign the Hooks Army Reserve Center on Red River Army Depot by relocating units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Red River Army Depot, Texas. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the following Texas ARNG Readiness Centers: Atlanta, and Texarkana, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Round Rock (New Facility)

Close Round Rock United States Army Reserve Center (leased) and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center with a consolidated Field Maintenance Shop in Round Rock, Texas, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the Texas ARNG Readiness Center in Austin, Texas, and the Texas Army National Guard Field Maintenance Shop in Austin, Texas if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC San Marcos (New Facility)

Close the United States Army Reserve Center, San Marcos, Texas and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in San Marcos, Texas, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate

Texas National Guard Units from the following Texas ARNG Readiness Centers: San Marcos, Sequin, and New Braunfels, Texas, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Seagoville (New Facility)

Close the Hanby-Hayden United States Army Reserve Center, Mesquite, Texas and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center with an Organizational Maintenance Shop on United States Army Reserve property in Seagoville, Texas. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the following Texas ARNG Readiness Centers: Dallas #2, Kaufman and Terrell (including the Organizational Maintenance Shop), Texas, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Tyler (New Facility)

Close the United States Army Reserve Center, Tyler, Texas and the United States Army Reserve Center, Marshall, Texas and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center with a Field Maintenance Shop in Tyler, Texas, if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the following Texas ARNG Readiness Centers: Athens, Tyler, Henderson, Kilgore, Marshall, and Corsicana, Texas, and the Field Maintenance Shop in Marshall, Texas, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Why: The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best locations because they optimized the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Other

The Department of Defense understands that the State of Texas will close forty-two Texas Army Guard Armories: Abilene, Alice, Amarillo, Arlington, Atlanta, Athens, Austin, Baytown, Beaumont, Brownsville, California Crossing, Coleman, Corsicana, Dallas #2, Denison, Denton, Ellington Field, Fort Bliss, Henderson, Hondo, Hondo Pass, Huntsville, Irving, Kaufman, Kilgore, Kingsville, Lufkin, Marshall, Nacogdoches, New Braunfels, Orange, Pampa, Pasadena, Hale Co, Port Arthur, Port Neches, San Marcos, Sequin, Snyder, Terrell, Texarkana and Tyler, Texas; close six Army National Guard Field Maintenance Facilities in Abilene, Austin,

Marshall, Ellington Field, Port Neches and Terrell; and realign Camp Bullis. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

Quantitative Results

USAR Facilities closing	23	ARNG Facilities closing	42
Approximate Closing Square Footage	1,383,614	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	2,258,321

Estimated Implementation Timeline:

Design new AFRCs and acquire land	FY06	Construct new AFRCs	FY07
Relocate units to new AFRCs	FY08	Shut down closing facilities	FY08

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of Texas will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 12,500 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DoD.
- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities. Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.

- A team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command conducted a military value assessment of state-owned and Army Reserve sub-threshold facilities. These facilities were assessed, specifically against DoD Criteria one through four, in their ability to support joint stationing options that enhance Army and DoD transformation.
- The Department of the Army decided to consolidate multiple Army Reserve Centers and, where allowed, Army National Guard Armories into modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers because of their potential to enhance Reserve Component operations, training, mobilization and power projection capabilities, and their ability to sustain recruiting and retention.
- The sites for the new AFRCs are also based on their ability to consolidate functions wherever appropriate, to include schools, personnel, logistics, and other management functions.
- New AFRC sites were also selected based on their ability to relocate Reserve Component units and activities from leased and encroached properties that do not meet anti-terrorism and force-protection requirements onto established military facilities, and their ability to ensure the future readiness of Army forces while reducing the long-term costs of sustaining the base structure.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the closure of these Reserve Component properties and the construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center will be minimal.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

08 Sept 05	BRAC Commission recommendations due to President
23 Sept 05	President approves/disapproves Commission recommendations
20 Oct 05	Commission resubmits recommendations (if initially rejected by President)
07 Nov 05	President submits final recommendations to Congress. Once submitted, the plan becomes final within 45 legislative days, unless Congress passes a joint resolution to block the entire package.

According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Corpus Christi Army Depot

BRAC 05 recommendations recognize Corpus Christi Army Depot as a designated DoD Center of Industrial and Technical Excellence (CITE) for the inclusive commodity of rotary wing maintenance and all associated Depot Level Reparable components. This transformational process reduces duplication of capabilities into a robust multi-functional maintenance center that capitalize on the best business practices of DoD's Industrial Base and the ability to partner with civilian industry to achieve maximum utilization of existing capacity of both while achieving the most favorable economic efficiencies for all of DoD.

Incoming Activities

None

Departing Activities

What: Disestablishes the storage and distribution functions for tires; packaged petroleum, oils, and lubricants; and compressed gases.

Why: Achieves economies and efficiencies that enhance the effectiveness of logistics support to forces as they transition to more joint and expeditionary operations.

What: Consolidates the supply, storage, and distribution functions and associated inventories of the Defense Distribution Depot Corpus Christi, Texas, with all other supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories that exist at Corpus Christi Army Depot to support depot operations, maintenance, and production. Retains the minimum necessary supply, storage, and distribution functions and inventories required to support Corpus Christi Army Depot, and to serve as a wholesale Forward Distribution Point. Relocates all other wholesale storage and distribution functions and associated inventories to the Oklahoma City Strategic Distribution Platform.

Why: Achieves economies and efficiencies that enhance the effectiveness of logistics support to forces as they transition to more joint and expeditionary operations.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
0	-92	0	0

Implementation Timeline:

According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

Internal Communications: (Corpus Christi Army Depot Work Force)

- Corpus Christi Army Depot has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it will continue to do so.
- The Industrial and Supply functions at Corpus Christie will continue to support Soldiers and the Army as it continues to transform.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- Corpus Christi Army Depot has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it will continue to do so.
- The Industrial and Supply functions at Corpus Christie will continue to support Soldiers and the Army as it continues to transform.
- BRAC seeks to focus on the best use of current and future mission capabilities.
- Multi-purpose installations were retained to support the widest range of possible missions.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

16 May 05	SECDEF forwards Recommendations to BRAC Commission
08 Sept 05	BRAC Commission recommendations due to President
23 Sept 05	President approves/disapproves Commission recommendations
20 Oct 05	Commission resubmits recommendations (if initially rejected by President)
07 Nov 05	President submits final recommendations to Congress. Once submitted, the plan becomes final within 45 legislative days, unless Congress passes a joint resolution to block the entire package.

BRAC Recommendations impacting Corpus Christi Army Depot

- Privitize Tires, POL and Gases
- 4 Regional Strategic Distribution Platforms

Fort Bliss

BRAC 05 recommendations: Transform Fort Bliss into a heavy maneuver installation that serves as the home to Operational Army units. The relocation of the Air Defense Artillery (ADA) Center and School and an ADA Brigade to Fort Sill generates the facilities and training capacity for the Army to activate a Heavy Brigade Combat Team (BCT) and station three additional Heavy BCTs, a Unit of Employment Headquarters (UEX) and various support units at Fort Bliss. The relocation of a Fires Brigade to Fort Bliss supports training and integration with the UEX and BCTs. These recommendations accommodate the return of forces from overseas and the Army's Modular Force Transformation.

Incoming Activities

What: Activate a Heavy Brigade Combat Team at Fort Bliss. Relocate maneuver battalions, support battalion from Fort Hood facilitates this activation. Relocate aviation units from Fort Hood to Fort Bliss.

Why: Ft Bliss is capable of meeting the training, readiness, and quality of life requirements of these units. Enhances deployment, redeployment, and training of the Joint Team.

What: Three Heavy BCTs, a UEX and various units returning from overseas to Fort Bliss.

Why: Relocates units in accordance with known Global Basing and Posture decisions to enhance training, deployability, and force stabilization. Ft Bliss is capable of meeting the training, readiness, and quality of life requirements of these units.

What: All mobilization processing functions from Fort Huachuca, AZ to Fort Bliss, TX, and

Why: Establishes a Joint Bliss/Holloman Pre-Deployment/Mobilization Site. Consolidates pre-deployment and mobilization functions from three installations into one. Expands mobilization capabilities and creates synergy toward rapid Joint mobilization and deployment.

What: A Fires Brigade from Fort Sill.

Why: Relocates echelon-above-brigade artillery to support integration with the UEX and BCTs and to enhance training, deployability, and force stabilization.

What: Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) Fort Bliss (New Facility)

Why: Establish a new AFRC with a Consolidated Equipment Concentration Site and Maintenance Facility on Fort Bliss, Texas. Close the United States Army Reserve Center, Seguera, Texas, the United States Army Reserve Center, Benavidez, Texas, the United States Army Reserve Center, Fort Bliss, Texas, the United States Army Reserve Center, McGregor Range, Texas and the United States Army Reserve Equipment Concentration Site, McGregor Range, Texas and relocate units to a new AFRC. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the following Texas ARNG Readiness Centers: Fort Bliss and Hondo Pass, Texas, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Departing Activities

What: The ADA Center and School and an ADA Brigade to Fort Sill, OK.

Why: Establish a Net Fires Center of Excellence by combining the ADA and Artillery Centers and Schools at a single location to enhance training effectiveness, doctrine / combat

development, and operational effectiveness. The relocation of the ADA Brigade enhances training and force stabilization.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
+13,000	+150	-1500	\$ 2,000,000,000

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03. The personnel increase shown here includes only the impact of the BRAC 2005 Recommendations.

Implementation Timeline:

Heavy BCT Activation	FY06	Return of Forces from Overseas	FY06-10
ADA Center Move	FY08	Fires Brigade Move	FY07

According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications: (Fort Bliss Work Force)

- The Army intends to transform Fort Bliss from an institutional training installation to a heavy maneuver installation that will be the home to a variety of Operational Army Forces and headquarters.
- The relocation of the ADA Center and School and ADA Brigade is more than off-set by the activation of the Heavy BCT and the relocation of the units returning from overseas.
- Combined, these FORSCOM-related units represent over 20,000 Soldiers and their families.
- By 2011, Fort Bliss will be the home to four Heavy BCTs, a Multi-Functional Aviation Brigade, a Sustainment Brigade, an Air and Missile Defense Command, an ADA Brigade and a UEx Headquarters. As a result of all these actions, we believe the end-state Soldier population at Fort Bliss will exceed 27,000.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Fort Bliss is a valuable installation to the Army and DoD.
- Fort Bliss is an integral part of the transformation of our Armed Services. The Army intends to transform Fort Bliss from an institutional training installation to a heavy maneuver installation that will be the home to a variety of Operational Army Forces and headquarters.

- While Fort Bliss will lose a part of its historical mission, it will gain a new importance as one of the Army's premiere heavy maneuver training installations.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the change in mission to increase significantly.
 - There will be more military families living in the local community, more children attending local schools and more customers at local businesses.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

16 May 05	SECDEF forwards Recommendations to BRAC Commission
08 Sept 05	BRAC Commission recommendations due to President
23 Sept 05	President approves/disapproves Commission recommendations
20 Oct 05	Commission resubmits recommendations (if initially rejected by President)
07 Nov 05	President submits final recommendations to Congress. Once submitted, the plan, becomes final within 45 legislative days, unless Congress passes a joint resolution to block the entire package.

BRAC Recommendations impacting Fort Bliss:

Operational Army (IGPBS)
 Net Fires Center (Fort Sill)
 Joint Mobilization Sites
 Transform Reserve Components in Texas

Fort Hood

BRAC 05 recommendations validate that Fort Hood remains one of the Army's premier heavy maneuver installations with one of the largest concentrations of Operational Army units. The Army intends to relocate elements of a Heavy BCT and aviation units from Fort Hood to Fort Bliss beginning in FY 06, to balance the Operational Army units across its major installations in order to enhance readiness, deployment and training. The Army intends to relocate a BCT and Unit of Employment (UEX) Headquarters from Fort Hood to Fort Carson. These recommendations accommodate the return of forces from overseas and the Army's Modular Force Transformation. The net change in the Soldier population at Fort Hood from 2003 when Modular Force Transformation began and at endstate in 2011 is minimal.

Incoming Activities

There are no incoming activities at Fort Hood directly related to BRAC 2005. However, between 2003 to 2009, Fort Hood will experience a temporary growth of approximately 9,000 soldiers. The Army Stationing and Installation Plan (ASIP) documented an active duty military strength for Fort Hood in FY03 of 40,889 (4610 Officers and 36,279 Enlisted Soldiers). In coordination with Army G3, Force Management, we project that the active duty military strength for Fort Hood in FY11 will be 40,863. This represents a potential reduction from FY03 to FY11 of approximately 26 Soldiers at Fort Hood after all BRAC – and modular force transformation actions are considered.

Departing Activities

What: A Heavy Brigade Combat Team (-) and aviation units to Fort Bliss.

Why: Balances Operational Army units across the Army's major training installations to enhance training, readiness, and quality of life requirements. Enhances deployment, redeployment, and training of the Joint Team.

What: A Heavy Brigade Combat Team and UEX Headquarters to Fort Carson.

Why: Balances Operational Army units across the Army's major training installations to enhance training, readiness, and quality of life requirements. Enhances deployment, redeployment, and training of the Joint Team. Provides command and control for units at Fort Carson.

What: Inactive various engineer, air defense artillery and support units.

Why: Inactivation of these units facilitates the Army's transformation to a modular force.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
-26	NA	NA	NA

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data, results of temporary stationing actions and the impact of the BRAC 2005 Recommendations.

Implementation Timeline:

Heavy BCT (-) and Aviation Move	FY06	Modular Force Transformation-related Activations and Inactivations	FY06-10
Heavy BCT and UEx Headquarters Move	FY08		

According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications: (Fort Hood Work Force)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Fort Hood remains a valuable installation to the Army and DoD and one of its premier heavy maneuver training installations.
- The Army is transforming the operational force, restructuring operational units, and, when required, relocating operational units.
- To facilitate the activation of a Heavy BCT at Fort Bliss, in FY06, two maneuver battalions and a support battalion will relocate to there from Fort Hood. These are units that would otherwise inactivate based on the Army's new modular force design. Attack and general support aviation units will also relocate to Fort Bliss to form a Multi-functional Aviation Brigade.
- A Heavy BCT and a UEx Headquarters will relocate from Fort Hood to Fort Carson in FY08-09. The exact dates for these moves are not known as they will be determined based on the availability of facilities and the operational needs of the Army.
- As part of the modular force transformation, many units will inactive or convert to other structural designs. However, the sum of these actions is not as significant as you might think. There will be a net decrease at Fort Hood of less than 100 Soldiers using FY03 as a baseline and FY11 as an end state.
- Fort Hood will remain the home to five Heavy BCTs, a Multi-Functional Aviation Brigade, a Sustainment Brigade, and two UEx Headquarters. As a result of all these actions, we believe the end state Soldier population at Fort Hood will exceed 40,000.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Fort Hood remains a valuable installation to the Army and DoD and one of its premier heavy maneuver training installations.
- Fort Hood is an integral part of the transformation of our Armed Services.
- In order to meet operational requirements in support of the Global War on Terrorism, the Army temporarily stationed units at Fort Hood to take advantage of existing capacity and its valuable training resources. Various units will relocate to Fort Bliss and Fort Carson when facilities are available and synchronized with operational needs.
- Fort Hood will remain the home to five Heavy BCTs, a Multi-Functional Aviation Brigade, a Sustainment Brigade, and two UEx Headquarters. As a result of all these actions, we believe the end state Soldier population at Fort Hood will exceed 40,000. As a result of the BRAC 2005 recommendations and Army Modular Force Transformation from 2003 to 2011, we believe there will essentially be no change to the military population at Fort Hood.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

08 Sept 05	BRAC Commission recommendations due to President
23 Sept 05	President approves/disapproves Commission recommendations
20 Oct 05	Commission resubmits recommendations (if initially rejected by President)
07 Nov 05	President submits final recommendations to Congress. Once submitted, the plan, becomes final within 45 legislative days, unless Congress passes a joint resolution to block the entire package.

BRAC Recommendations Impacting Fort Hood

Realign Fort Hood

Operational Army (IGPBS)

Fort Sam Houston

BRAC 2005 recommendations expand Fort Sam Houston to become DoD's premier medical training base and the home of Army installation management, and management of family support activities and community programs.

Incoming Activities

What: Inpatient medical function of the 59th Medical Wing from Lackland AFB, TX.

Why: This relocation establishes Brooke Army Medical Center as a Regional Military Medical Center and reduces excess capacity in a geographical area currently served by two Military Medical facilities.

What: Enlisted basic and specialty medical training from Naval Air Station Great Lakes, IL, Sheppard AFB, TX, Naval Medical Center Portsmouth, VA and Naval Medical Center San Diego, CA.

Why: These relocations support the co-location of all medical basic and specialty training at Ft. Sam Houston providing Army medical specialists better training in a joint environment.

What: Combat Casualty Care research and Dental research from the Naval Medical Research Center at the Forest Glenn Annex of Walter Reed, the Naval Training Station Great Lakes, IL and Brooks City Base, TX.

Why: These relocations support the creation of a tri-service dental and combat casualty care science and technology center at Ft. Sam Houston, the only current biomedical science and technology location with a military trauma center. The combined research center will provide more improved joint capabilities for development of new combat care techniques and technology.

What: Enlisted histology technician training from the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology at Walter Reed AMC.

Why: This relocation supports the co-location of multi-service medical training at Ft. Sam Houston.

What: Installation Management Agency (IMA) Northwest Region Office and the Network Enterprise Technology Command (NETCOM) Northwest Region Office from Rock Island, IL.

Why: These relocations support the consolidation of the IMA Northwestern and Southwestern Region Offices into a single Western Region and the consolidation of the NETCOM Northwestern and Southwestern Region Offices into a single Western Region at Ft. Sam Houston. This initiative improves the oversight of Army installations by co-locating regional and HQs elements with the agencies that support installation development with family issues and community management.

What: Installation Management Agency Headquarters, the Army Contracting Agency Headquarters and E-Commerce Region, the Community and Family Support Center and the Substance Abuse Center from various NCR leased locations.

Why: These relocations support the consolidation of the Installation Management and other service providing organizations at Ft. Sam Houston. This initiative improves the oversight of Army installations by co-locating regional and HQs elements with the agencies that support installation development with family issues and community management.

What: The Army Contracting Agency (ACA) Southern Region from Ft. McPherson, GA.

Why: This relocation supports the consolidation of the Southern Region with the ACA Southern Hemisphere Region at Ft. Sam Houston where it will co-located with its biggest customer, the Installation Management Agency. This will provides for greater coordination between the two agencies and aligns the regional structures of the two organizations.

What: Relocate the Army Environmental Center from Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD.

Why: This relocation is part of a larger initiative to co-locate functions that support installation management at Ft. Sam Houston. This move also places the Army Environmental Center in San Antonio providing easy accessibility to the Air Force Environmental Agencies.

AFRC Camp Bullis (New Facility)

Close the United States Army Reserve Center, Boswell, Texas and the United States Army Reserve Center, Callaghan, Texas and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on existing Federal property on Camp Bullis, Texas. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Texas National Guard Units from the Texas ARNG Readiness Center in Hondo, Texas, A Company and Headquarters Company, 1st of the 141st Infantry, the Fifth Army ITAAS, the Regional Training Site-Intelligence, and the Texas Army National Guard Area Support Medical Battalion, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Why: Transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of Texas into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies.

Departing Activities

None.

Other

What: Consolidate installation management of Lackland AFB, Randolph AFB and Ft. Sam Houston under Lackland AFB.

Why: This recommendation seeks to provide better services at better prices by consolidating the installation management of the installations in the region and consolidating management of commonly provided functions.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
+2,620	+1,613	+4,995	\$ 800 Million

Implementation Timeline: According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications : (Fort Sam Houston Work Force)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Fort Sam Houston is a valuable installation to the Army and DoD.
- Over 4,300 professional jobs are coming to Ft. Sam Houston (approx. 3,000 are already in the San Antonio Area).

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Fort Sam Houston is a valuable installation to the Army and DoD.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- The missions of Ft. Sam Houston will expand significantly.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the change in mission to increase significantly.
 - There will be more military families living in the local community, more children attending local schools and more customers at local businesses.
 - Recommendations include road and infrastructure improvements to balance demands on existing commuter routes.
- The expansion of medical facilities at Ft. Sam Houston will improve the quality and availability of care for local military members, their families and retirees.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps :

16 May 05	SECDEF forwards Recommendations to BRAC Commission
08 Sept 05	BRAC Commission recommendations due to President
23 Sept 05	President approves/disapproves Commission recommendations
20 Oct 05	Commission resubmits recommendations (if initially rejected by President)

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

07 Nov 05 President submits final recommendations to Congress. Once submitted, the plan becomes final within 45 legislative days, unless Congress passes a joint resolution to block the entire package.

BRAC Recommendations impacting Ft. Sam Houston

- Close Ft. McPherson
- Establish Joint Bases
- Relocate Army NCR Headquarters and FOAs
- Realign Walter Reed
- Joint Medical Training
- Joint Biomedical Research, Development & Acquisition

Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant

BRAC 05 recommends the closure of Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant because it eliminates excess capacity, reduces redundancy, and transforms remaining munitions production and storage installations into multi-functional munitions centers of excellence.

Incoming Activities

None

Departing Activities

What: The Storage and Demilitarization functions to McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, Oklahoma.

Why: Removes redundancy and supports the development of multi-functional fully work-loaded Munitions Centers of Excellence that support readiness for all the Services.

What: The 105MM and 155MM ICM Artillery, MLRS Artillery, Hand Grenades, 60MM and 81MM Mortars functions to Milan Army Ammunition Plant, Tennessee.

Why: This closure removes redundancy and supports the development of multi-functional fully work-loaded Munitions Centers of Excellence that support readiness for all the Services.

What: Mines and Detonators/Relays/Delays functions to Iowa Army Ammunition Plant, Iowa.

Why: Removes redundancy and supports the development of multi-functional fully work-loaded Munitions Centers of Excellence that support readiness of all Services.

What: Demolition Charges functions to Crane Army Ammunition Activity, Indiana.

Why: Removes redundancy and supports the development of multi-functional fully work-loaded Munitions Centers of Excellence that support readiness of all Services.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
-2	-18	0	0

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

Implementation Timeline:

According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications: (Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant Work Force)

- Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant has a long and storied history, and has made significant contributions to supporting the Army's missions; however the Army must now look to future requirements and develop an installation portfolio that can support and sustain its new force structure, and missions as the Army transforms to an expeditionary force.
- Each unit and activity transferred from Lone Star has been placed to enhance its operational or support capability through consolidations or co-locations.
- The result of these hard decisions is a basing configuration that better supports our transforming Army and saves money.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant has a long and storied history, and has made significant contributions to supporting the Army's missions; however the Army must now look to future requirements and develop an installation portfolio that can support and sustain its new force structure, and missions as the Army transforms to an expeditionary force.
- The indirect economic impact of this closure is estimated at a maximum potential reduction of 0.34 percent of economic area employment.
- The Army is committed to working with local communities as Lone Star closes to smooth the transition process.
- Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it was a difficult decision to close it.
- The transformation objectives of the US Army seek to retain installations that are capable of accepting multiple missions.

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BRAC Recommendations impacting Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant

- Close Lone Star Army Ammunition Plant

Red River Army Depot

BRAC 05 recommendations close Red River Army Depot, eliminating excess capacity, reducing redundancy, and consolidating/relocating functions to other DoD Centers of Technical Excellence supporting combat readiness for all services. The recommendations take into consideration the existing synergy of Red River, the Munitions Center, and the DLA Distribution Center, and it relocates each into installations where the synergy is compatible with the gaining installation. The closure establishes better utilization of DoD maintenance capacity for combat and tactical vehicles in a peace time environment while maintaining the capability to surge using government and commercial (partnering) capacity.

Incoming Activities

What: Re-locate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center, from the Watts-Guillot United States Army Reserve Center, Texarkana, Texas to the New Boston Army National Guard property, adjacent to Red River Army Depot.

Why: Transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of Texas into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies.

Departing Activities

What: Storage and demilitarization functions of the Munitions Center to McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, OK.

Why: Removes redundancy and supports the development of multi-functional fully work-loaded Munitions Centers of Excellence that support readiness for all the Services.

What: Munitions maintenance functions of the Munitions Center to McAlester Army Ammunition Plant, OK, and Blue Grass Army Depot, KY.

Why: Removes redundancy and supports the development of multi-functional fully work-loaded Munitions Centers of Excellence that support readiness for all the Services.

What: Depot maintenance of Armament and Structural Components, Combat Vehicles, Depot Fleet/Field Support, Engines and Transmissions, Fabrication and Manufacturing, Fire Control Systems and Components, and Other Equipment to Anniston Army Depot, AL.

Why: Removes redundancy and relocates functions to other DoD Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence that support readiness for all the Services.

What: Depot maintenance of specified Powertrain Components (other than engines and transmissions), and Starters/Generators to Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany, GA.

Why: Removes redundancy and relocates functions to other DoD Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence that support readiness for all the Services.

What: Depot maintenance of Construction Equipment to Anniston Army Depot, AL, and Marine Corps Logistics Base Albany, GA.

Why: Removes redundancy and relocates functions to other DoD Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence that support readiness for all the Services.

What: Depot maintenance of Tactical Vehicles to Tobyhanna Army Depot, PA and Letterkenny Depot, PA.

Why: Removes redundancy and relocates functions to other DoD Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence that support readiness for all the Services.

What: Depot maintenance of Tactical Missiles to Letterkenny Army Depot, PA.

Why: Removes redundancy and relocates functions to other DoD Centers of Industrial and Technical Excellence that support readiness for all the Services.

What: Disestablish the supply, storage, and distribution functions for tires, packaged Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants, and compressed gases.

Why: Achieves economies and efficiencies that enhance the effectiveness of logistics support to forces as they transition to more joint and expeditionary operations.

What: Storage and distribution functions and associated inventories of the Defense Distribution Depot to the Defense Distribution Depot, Oklahoma City, OK.

Why: Achieves economies and efficiencies that enhance the effectiveness of logistics support to forces as they transition to more joint and expeditionary operations.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
-9	-2,491	0	0

Implementation Timeline:

According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications: (Red River Army Depot Work Force)

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

- Red River Army Depot has a long and storied history, and has made significant contributions to supporting the Army's missions; however the Army must now look to future requirements and develop an installation portfolio that can support and sustain its new force structure, and missions as the Army transforms to an expeditionary force.
- Each unit and activity transferred from Red River Army Depot has been placed to enhance its operational or support capability through consolidations or co-locations.
- The result of these hard decisions is a basing configuration that better supports our transforming Army and saves money.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- Red River Army Depot has a long and storied history, and has made significant contributions to supporting the Army's missions; however the Army must now look to future requirements and develop an installation portfolio that can support and sustain its new force structure, and missions as the Army transforms to an expeditionary force.
- The indirect economic impact of this closure is estimated at a maximum potential reduction of 6.15 percent of the economic area employment.
- The Army is committed to working with local communities as Red River Army Depot closes to smooth the transition process.
- Red River Army Depot has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it was a difficult decision to close it.
- The transformation objectives of the US Army seek to retain installations that are capable of accepting multiple missions.

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BRAC Recommendations impacting Red River Army Depot

- Close Red River Army Depot
- 4 Regional Strategic Distribution Platforms
- Transform Reserve Components in Texas

UTAH

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
• None	• Realign Ft Douglas by disestablishing the 96th Regional Readiness Command
Deseret Army Chemical Depot	
Gains	Losses
• None, close Desert Army Chemical Depot	• Storage igloos and magazines to Tooele Army Depot
Tooele Army Depot	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storage and Demilitarization functions from Hawthorne Army Depot • Storage functions from Sierra Army Depot • Storage igloos and magazines from Deseret Chemical Depot 	• None

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
-186	-62	0	\$0.0	-\$16.4

- The closing of Desert Army Chemical depot signifies the successful completion of the Army's mission to destroy aging chemical weapons and components that pose a threat to the security of our Nation
- Tooele Army Depot becomes a multi-functional Munitions Center of Excellence
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the North West will improve training, readiness and quality of life for the RC soldiers and their families

Deseret Army Chemical Depot

BRAC 05 recommendation will formally close Deseret Army Chemical Depot upon completion of its chemical demilitarization mission. This is a single function installation used for the storage of chemical munitions, which is governed by the Chemical Weapons Convention Treaty. Utilization of any capacity directly related to the chemical storage/demil of Deseret cannot be considered for future use with another function (storage) until chemical demil is completed, and all storage capacity has been certified for other use. This certification will not take place until chemical demil mission is completed.

Incoming Activities

None

Departing Activities

None

Other

Deseret Chemical Depot will transfer its storage igloos and magazines to Tooele Army Depot. This transfer of storage is due to the close proximity, sophistication of the security system, cost, number and conditions of igloos and magazines.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
-186	-62	0	0

Implementation Timeline:

According to BRAC law, this action must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress; however, laws pertaining to the Chemical demilitarization process may impact this timeline.

Internal Communications: (Deseret Work Force)

- Deseret Chemical Depot has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it was a difficult decision to close it.

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

- Closing of this depot however signifies the successful completion of the Army's mission to destroy aging chemical weapons and components that pose a threat to the security of our Nation.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- Deseret Chemical Depot has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it was a difficult decision to close it.
- Closing of this depot however signifies the successful completion of the Army's mission to destroy aging chemical weapons and components that pose a threat to the security of our Nation.

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BRAC Recommendations impacting Deseret Army Chemical Depot

- Close Deseret Chemical Depot

Tooele Army Depot

BRAC 05 recommendations transform Tooele Army Depot into a multi-functional Munitions Center of Excellence that provides major support to Joint readiness through strong Munitions Deployment Networks, Storage and Distribution, Munitions Maintenance, and Munitions Demilitarization. These installations are the face to the war-fighter, providing support from the installation to the Fox-Hole. This effort was accomplished through the elimination of excess and redundancy within the industrial base. Costs identified to modernize remaining infrastructure will allow us to move out of a Cold War environment into one that is capable of supporting 21st century requirements for the conventional munitions.

Incoming Activities

What: Storage and Demilitarization functions from Hawthorne Army Depot, Nevada.

Why: Removes redundancy and supports the development of multi-functional fully work-loaded Munitions Centers of Excellence that support readiness for all the Services.

What: Storage functions from Sierra Army Depot, California.

Why: Removes redundancy and supports the development of multi-functional fully work-loaded Munitions Centers of Excellence that support readiness for all the Services.

Departing Activities

None

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
0	0	0	0

Implementation Timeline:

According to BRAC law, or these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications: (Tooele Army Depot Work Force)

- Tooele Army Depot has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it will continue to do so.

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

- The transformation objectives of the US Army seek to retain installations that are capable of accepting multiple missions.
- Tooele Army Depot will gain a new importance as a Munitions Center of Excellence. It becomes a focal point for one of the most critical aspects of Army combat capability, the ammunition on which our Soldiers depend.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- Tooele Army Depot has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it will continue to do so.
- The transformation objectives of the US Army seek to retain installations that are capable of accepting multiple missions.
- Tooele Army Depot will gain a new importance as a Munitions Center of Excellence. It becomes a focal point for one of the most critical aspects of Army combat capability the ammunition on which our Soldiers depend.

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BRAC Recommendations impacting Tooele Army Depot

- Close Hawthorne Army Depot
- Realign Sierra Army Depot

VERMONT

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build 2 new Armed Forces Reserve Centers and 2 new Organizational Maintenance Facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Close 4 Army Reserve Centers Close 4 Army National Guard Centers with State permission

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
0	0	0	\$0.0	\$0.0

- Closing RC facilities is offset by the construction of modern AFRCs that will be the right size and design to support units that will be stationed there. Transforming RC facilities in Vermont will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 835 RC soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in the State of Vermont

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of Vermont into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed facilities will provide the capability to conduct Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Anti-Terror / Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

AFRC White River Junction, VT (New Facility)

Close Chester Memorial Army Reserve Center and Organizational Maintenance Shop, Chester, Vermont and Berlin Army Reserve Center, Berlin, Vermont and relocate all units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center with an Organizational Maintenance Facility in the vicinity of White River Junction, Vermont if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC and OMS shall have the capability to accommodate units from the following facilities: Vermont Army National Guard Armories in Ludlow, North Springfield and Windsor, Vermont; if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Rutland, VT (New Facility)

Close Army Reserve Center, Courcelle Brothers and associated Organizational Maintenance Shop, Rutland, Vermont; close Army Reserve Army Maintenance Support Activity, Rutland, Vermont and relocate all units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center and Organizational Maintenance Facility in the vicinity of Rutland, VT, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC and Maintenance Activity shall have the ability to accommodate units from the following facility: Vermont Army National Guard Armory Rutland, Vermont; if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Why: The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best locations because they optimized the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Other

The Department of Defense understands that the State of Vermont will close four Vermont Army National Guard Centers: Ludlow, North Springfield, Windsor and Rutland, Vermont. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

Quantitative Results

Number of USAR Centers Closed for that state	4	Number of opportunities to close ARNG Armories for that state	4
Approximate Closing Square Footage	119,310	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	375,496

Estimated Implementation Timeline:

Design new AFRCs and acquire land	FY06	Construct new AFRCs	FY07
Relocate units to new AFRCs	FY08	Shut down closing facilities	FY08

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of Vermont will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 835 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DoD.
- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities. Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the

Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.

- A team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command conducted a military value assessment of state-owned and Army Reserve sub-threshold facilities. These facilities were assessed, specifically against DoD Criteria one through four, in their ability to support joint stationing options that enhance Army and DoD transformation.
- The Department of the Army decided to consolidate multiple Army Reserve Centers and, where allowed, Army National Guard Armories into modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers because of their potential to enhance Reserve Component operations, training, mobilization and power projection capabilities, and their ability to sustain recruiting and retention.
- The sites for the new AFRCs are also based on their ability to consolidate functions wherever appropriate, to include schools, personnel, logistics, and other management functions.
- New AFRC sites were also selected based on their ability to relocate Reserve Component units and activities from leased and encroached properties that do not meet anti-terrorism and force-protection requirements onto established military facilities, and their ability to ensure the future readiness of Army forces while reducing the long-term costs of sustaining the base structure.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the closure of these Reserve Component properties and the construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center will be minimal.

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VIRGINIA

Ft Belvoir	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary and Secondary Medical care functions from Walter Reed Army Medical Center to a new, expanded Dewitt Hospital • Army and DoD organizations from NCR leased space • National Geospatial Agency units from various NCR leased locations and Bethesda • ICP functions for Consumable Items to DLA from Naval Support Activity, Mechanicsburg and Wright-Patterson AFB and relocate various procurement management functions for Depot Level repairables to DLA • PM ALTESS from NCR leased space and elements of the PEO Enterprise Information Systems from Ft Monmouth • Selected DIA activities from various leased locations to Ravenna Station 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Army Materiel Command Headquarters and US Army Security Assistance Command to Redstone Arsenal • Prime Power School to Ft Leonard Wood • US Army Criminal Investigation Division Headquarters to Quantico Marine Corps Base • Soldier Magazine to Ft Meade • Biomedical Science & Technology programs from the Defense Threat Reduction Agency to Ft Detrick • Conventional armaments research functions of the Defense Threat Reduction Agency to Eglin AFB • Army Research Office, and the Defense Threat Reduction Agency extramural research program management functions to Bethesda • Information Systems (except PEO Enterprise Information Systems), Sensors, Electronic Warfare & Electronics research, development and acquisition to Aberdeen Proving Ground
Ft Eustis	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TRADOC HQs from Ft Monroe • Installation Management Agency (IMA) NE HQs, NETCOM NE HQs, and the Army Contracting Agency NE Region from Ft Monroe • IMA SE Region HQs and the NETCOM SE Region HQs from Ft McPherson 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aviation Logistics School to Ft Rucker • Transportation Center and School to Ft Lee • Army Service Deployment and Distribution Command to Scott Air Force Base • Activities in rotary wing air platform research, and development & acquisition to Redstone Arsenal, • Realign by disestablishing the inpatient mission at the Ft Eustis Medical Facility; converting the hospital to a clinic with an ambulatory surgery center • Mobilization processing functions to Ft Bragg
Ft Lee	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation Center and School from Ft Eustis, the Ordnance Center and School from Aberdeen Proving Ground and the Missile and Munitions Center from Redstone Arsenal • Defense Contract Management Agency HQs from NCR lease space • All components of the Defense Commissary Agency from Virginia Beach, VA, San Antonio, TX, and Hopewell, VA • Culinary Training from Lackland AFB • Transportation Management training from Lackland AFB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilization processing functions to Ft Bragg
Ft Monroe	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None, close Ft Monroe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US Army Training & Doctrine Command (TRADOC) to Ft Eustis • Installation Management Agency NE Region Office and the NETCOM NE Region Office to Ft Eustis • Army Contracting Agency Northern Region to Ft Eustis • Accessions Command and the Cadet Command to Ft Knox
Ft Myer	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation management responsibility for Marine Corps installation at Henderson Hall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

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Radford Army Ammunition Plant	
Gains	Losses
• None	• None
Ft AP Hill	
Gains	Losses
• None	• None

LEASE SITES	
HQ, Army ATEC	
Gains	Losses
• None, terminate the lease	• Army Test and Evaluation Command and Army Evaluation Center to Aberdeen Proving Grounds
Crystal City Complex	
Gains	Losses
• None, terminate the lease	• DoD offices to Ft Belvoir
Rosslyn Complex	
Gains	Losses
• None, terminate the lease	• DoD offices to Ft Belvoir
Hoffman Complex	
Gains	Losses
• None, terminate the lease	• Human Resources Command to Ft Knox
Army Judge Advocate General Agency	
Gains	Losses
• None, terminate the Ballston lease	• Relocate the US Army Legal Agency to Ft Belvoir
Army Judge Advocate General School	
Gains	Losses
• None	• None
Bailey's Crossroads	
Gains	Losses
• None	• DoD offices to Ft Belvoir

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
1813	-210	2157	\$2,406.0	\$128.8

- DoD, Army Staff, and various Intelligence organizations in NCR leased space will be moved into better, more secure facilities on Ft Belvoir and Dewitt Hospital will be expanded. Ft Belvoir will become the NCR home for support to military leadership and its population will grow by approximately 17,000 personnel.
- The Army intends to transform Ft Eustis by relocating TRADOC Headquarters, IMA Regional Headquarters, and NETCOM Regional Headquarters to Ft Eustis.
- Create a Combat Service Support Center (consolidation of the Ordnance, Quartermaster, Transportation Centers and Schools) at Ft Lee. They consolidate the Defense Contract Management Agency Headquarters and all components of the Defense Commissary Agency (DECA) at Ft Lee. Additionally, Culinary and Transportation management training moves to Ft Lee.
- While it was a difficult decision to close Ft Monroe, the Army must now look to future requirements and develop an installation portfolio that can support and sustain its new force structure, and missions as the Army transforms to an expeditionary force.
- The termination of the ATEC lease and movement of the headquarters facilities co-locates it with its subcomponents that are currently operating at Aberdeen Proving Grounds.
- Creates a Human Resource Center for Excellence at Ft Knox and provides force protection for personnel located in the Hoffman lease complex.
- To gain efficiencies through Joint basing, Ft Myer will assume installation management responsibilities for the Marine Corps installation at Henderson Hall.

Fort Belvoir

BRAC 2005 recommendations have a significant impact on Fort Belvoir. DoD and Army Staff organizations in NCR leased space will be moved into better, more secure facilities on the installation and Dewitt Hospital will be expanded. Ft. Belvoir will become the NCR home for support to military leadership and its population will grow by approximately 18,000 personnel.

Incoming Activities

What: Primary and Secondary Medical care functions from Walter Reed Army Medical Center to a new, expanded Dewitt Hospital.

Why: The relocation of functions to an expanded Dewitt Hospital supports the recommendation to realign the Walter Reed Army Medical Center and establish the Walter Reed National Military Medical Center in Bethesda, MD. It positions care providers closer to the beneficiary base in southern portion of the capital region, and eliminates excess in-patient capacity in the NCR.

What: Army and DoD organizations from NCR leased space.

Why: Enhances security for Army activities and gain efficiencies by vacating high-cost leased space.

What: ICP functions for Consumable Items to DLA from Naval Support Activity, Mechanicsburg, PA and Wright-Patterson AFB, and relocate various procurement management functions for Depot Level reparables to DLA.

Why: These relocations support the transfer of remaining Service Consumable Items to the oversight and management of a single DoD agency.

What: PM ALTESS from leased space in Arlington, VA and elements of the PEO Enterprise Information Systems from Ft. Monmouth

Why: These moves consolidate the organizations supporting Enterprise Information Systems in one location.

What: National Geospatial Agency units from various NCR leased locations and Bethesda, MD sub-posts of Ft. Myer.

Why: Consolidates and provides enhanced security for intelligence activities in the NCR.

What: Selected DIA activities from various leased locations to Ravenna Station.

Why: These relocations consolidate joint and DoD missions to provide enhance intelligence capabilities.

Departing Activities

What: The Army Materiel Command Headquarters and US Army Security Assistance Command to Redstone Arsenal, AL.

Why: AMC relocates out of temporary facilities and co-locates with one its major subordinate commands at Redstone Arsenal, the US Army Aviation and Missile Command.

What: The Prime Power School to Ft. Leonard Wood, MI.

Why: Consolidates the Prime Power School, a school teaching Engineer Branch courses, with the Engineer School at Ft. Leonard Wood. This consolidation locates all Engineer training in one location creating a more complete training Center of Excellence.

What: The US Army Criminal Investigation Division Headquarters to Quantico Marine Corps Base.

Why: Co-locates the three Service Criminal Investigation organizations. Also included in the co-location are the Defense Security Service and the Counterintelligence Field Activity. This co-locates all Service law enforcement functions with the Federal Bureau of Investigation training academy and forensics labs, provides joint training opportunities and enhances counterintelligence coordination.

What: Soldier Magazine to Ft. Meade, MD.

Why: This relocation is part of the creation of a DoD Media Activity at Ft. Meade, which will include the Naval Media Center, Army Broadcasting-soldier Radio/TV, Air Force News Agency & Army Hometown News Service, and the American Forces Information Service.

What: Biomedical Science & Technology programs from the Defense Threat Reduction Agency to Ft. Detrick, MD.

Why: Co-locates Army, Navy & Air Force biomedical program management and research functions at Ft. Detrick. This will promote integration in program planning, optimize the use of the limited pool of expertise in biomedical defense, increase interaction with the US Food & Drug Administration and coordinate life-cycle management for medial logistics.

What: Conventional armaments research functions of the Defense Threat Reduction Agency to Eglin AFB, FL.

Why: Creates a core “mega” center (one of three) with a full spectrum array of weapons & armaments research, development, acquisition, testing and evaluation capabilities.

What: The Army Research Office, and the Defense Threat Reduction Agency extramural research program management functions to Bethesda, MD.

Why: This relocation supports the creation a “Joint Center of Excellence” for extramural research.

What: Information Systems (except PEO Enterprise Information Systems), Sensors, Electronic Warfare & Electronics research, development and acquisition to Aberdeen Proving Grounds.

Why: This relocation supports the creation of a Land C4ISR Center at Aberdeen Proving Ground to focus the technical activity and facilitate development of Network Centric Warfare for land combat forces.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
+3,667	+14,753	-61	\$1.95 Billion

Implementation Timeline: According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications: (Fort Belvoir Work Force)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Fort Belvoir is a valuable installation to the Army and DoD.
- Fort Belvoir's capacity and proximity to the Pentagon and national leadership increase its utility as a multifunctional center for critical Army and Defense activities.
- As part of the plan to transform the Army, Ft. Belvoir's missions will expand significantly with more than 18,000 jobs migrating to the installation.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Fort Belvoir is a valuable installation to the Army and DoD.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- The missions of Ft. Belvoir will expand significantly.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the change in mission to increase significantly.
 - There will be more military families living in the local community, more children attending local schools and more customers at local businesses.
 - Recommendations include road and infrastructure improvements to balance demands on existing commuter routes.
- The expansion of medical facilities at Ft. Belvoir will improve the quality and availability of care for local military members, their families and retirees.

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BRAC Recommendations impacting Ft. Belvoir

- Close Ft. Monmouth
- Move Prime Power School to Ft. Leonard Wood
- Close 4th Estate leased locations in the NCR
- Close Army leased locations in the NCR
- Consolidate Media Services Activities at Ft. Meade
- Relocate Army NCR Headquarters & FOAs
- Co-locate MILDEP Investigative Agencies
- Intelligence organizations to Ravenna Station
- Realign Walter Reed
- Joint Biomedical Research, Development & Acquisition
- Consolidate Inventory Control Points
- Weapons & Armaments Research
- Extramural Research Joint Center of Excellence
- Consolidate NGA Functions
- MDA/USA Missile Defense Command to Redstone

Fort Eustis

The Army intends to transform Fort Eustis by relocating TRADOC Headquarters, IMA Regional Headquarters, the Army Contracting Agency Northern Region, and NETCOM Regional Headquarters to Fort Eustis. It additionally intends to create a Combat Service Support Center of Excellence (consolidation of the Ordnance, Quartermaster, Transportation Centers and Schools) at Fort Lee. It also consolidates Aviation Logistics training with the Aviation Center and School at Fort Rucker, and the Surface Deployment and Distribution Command with Air Force Air Mobility Command Headquarters and Transportation Command Headquarters at Scott Air Force Base.

Gaining Activities

What: TRADOC HQs from Fort Monroe, VA.

Why: In conjunction with other relocation actions, this move enables the closure of Fort Monroe -- this supports the Army objective of developing a portfolio of multi-functional installations matched to Army requirements, while eliminating excess capacity. It allows the Army to move administrative headquarters to multi-purpose, higher value installations that provide the Army more flexibility to accept new missions. This relocation maintains vital links between TRADOC HQs and Joint Forces Command (JFCOM) HQs by placing them within easy commuting distance of each other.

What: Installation Management Agency (IMA) NE Headquarters, US Army Network Enterprise Technology Command (NETCOM) NE Headquarters, and the Army Contracting Agency (ACA) Northern Region from Fort Monroe, VA.

Why: In conjunction with other relocation actions, these moves enable the closure of Fort Monroe -- this supports the Army objective of developing a portfolio of multi-functional installations matched to Army requirements, while eliminating excess capacity. The relocation of IMA and NETCOM HQ consolidates the Northeastern and Southeastern regions of these two commands into one Eastern Region at Fort Eustis. The ACA Northern Region is relocated from Fort Monroe to Fort Eustis with its two largest customers (TRADOC and IMA). It allows the Army to move administrative headquarters to multi-purpose, higher value installations that provide the Army more flexibility to accept new missions.

What: IMA Southeastern Region Headquarters and the NETCOM Southeastern Region Headquarters from Fort McPherson, GA.

Why: The IMA and NETCOM HQs are moved to Ft. Eustis because they consolidate the Northeastern and Southeastern regions of these two commands into one Eastern Region. The ACA Southern Region HQs is moved to Ft. Sam Houston where it is recommended to consolidate with the ACA Southern Hemisphere Region HQs, and where it will co-locate with other Army service providing organizations. In conjunction with other relocation actions, these moves enable the closure of Fort McPherson -- this supports the Army objective of developing a

portfolio of multi-functional installations matched to Army requirements, while eliminating excess capacity. It allows the Army to move administrative headquarters to multi-purpose, higher value installations that provide the Army more flexibility to accept new missions.

Losing Activities

What: The Aviation Logistics School to Fort Rucker, AL.

Why: Consolidates Aviation logistics training with the Aviation Center and School at a single location; fosters consistency, standardization and training proficiency and reducing the total number of Military Occupational Skills (MOS) training locations (reducing the TRADOC footprint). This provides the same or a better level of training at reduced costs.

What: The Transportation Center and School to Fort Lee, VA.

Why: Enables the consolidation of Combat Service Support (CSS) training and doctrine development at a single installation, which promotes training effectiveness and functional efficiencies. This consolidation advances the Maneuver Support Center (MANSCEN) model, currently in place at Fort Leonard Wood, which consolidates the Military Police, Engineer, and Chemical Centers and Schools. This move improves the MANSCEN concept by consolidating functionally related Branch Centers & Schools. With the planned addition of the Air Force's Transportation Management training at Fort Lee, it creates opportunities for Joint curriculum development and training.

What: The Army Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (SDDC) to Scott Air Force Base, IL.

Why: This relocation consolidates SDDC with Air Force Air Mobility Command Headquarters and Transportation Command Headquarters at Scott Air Force Base. This consolidation of TRANSCOM and Service components will collocate activities with common functions and facilitates large-scale transformation, and reduces personnel to realize long-term savings.

What: Realign Fort Eustis, VA, by disestablishing the inpatient mission at the Fort Eustis Medical Facility; converting the hospital to a clinic with an ambulatory surgery center.

Why: The Department of the Army will rely on the civilian medical network for inpatient services at this installation. This recommendation supports strategies of reducing excess capacity and locating military medical personnel to activities with a more diverse workload, providing them with enhanced opportunities to maintain their medical skills currency to meet COCOM requirements. Additionally, a robust network with available inpatient capacity of Joint Accreditation of Hospital Organizations and/or Medicare accredited civilian/VA hospitals is located within 40 miles.

What: Mobilization processing functions to Ft Bragg, NC.

Why: This relocation realigns a lower threshold mobilization site to an existing large capacity site and enables the transformation into Joint Pre-Deployment/Mobilization Platform at Fort Bragg. This action is expected to have the long term effect of creating a pre-deployment/mobilization center of excellence, leveraging economies of scale, reducing costs, and improving service to mobilized service members.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
-67	+580	-2,773	\$ 30M

Implementation Timeline: According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications: (Fort Eustis Work Force)

- Ft. Eustis has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it will continue to do so.
- The Army intends to transform Fort Eustis from an institutional training installation to a multi-functional installation that will be the home to critical Army Headquarters and a nexus for joint training coordination.
- The relocation of the Transportation Center and School is balanced by the gain of TRADOC and IMA Region Headquarters.
- The transformation objectives of the US Army seek to retain installations that are capable of accepting multiple missions.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Fort Eustis is a valuable installation to the Army and DoD.
- It is a part of plan to transform our Armed Services.
- While Fort Eustis will lose a part of its historical mission, it will gain a new importance. Some may view this as a net reduction in the number of Soldiers who work on Fort Eustis, every day. However, we view this transformation as an increase in the number of critical Army Headquarters, government civilians and family members.
- We do not expect significant changes in the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the transformation taking place at Ft Eustis.

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BRAC Recommendations that impact Fort Eustis:

Close Ft Monroe, VA

Close Ft McPherson, GA

Aviation Log to Ft Rucker

CSS Center Lee

Establish Joint Bases

TRANSCOM Components to Scott AFB

Joint Mobilization Sites

Convert Inpatient Services to Clinics

Fort Lee

BRAC 05 recommendations create a Combat Service Support Center (consolidation of the Ordnance, Quartermaster, Transportation Centers and Schools) at Fort Lee. They consolidate the Defense Contract Management Agency Headquarters and all components of the Defense Commissary Agency (DECA) at Fort Lee. Additionally, Joint Culinary and Transportation Management training move to Fort Lee.

Gaining Activities

What: The Transportation Center and School (from Fort Eustis, VA), the Ordnance Center and School (from Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD), and the Missile and Munitions Center (from Redstone Arsenal, AL).

Why: Consolidates Combat Service Support (CSS) training and doctrine development at a single installation, which promotes training effectiveness and functional efficiencies. The moves advance the Maneuver Support Center (MANSCEN) model, currently in place at Fort Leonard Wood, which consolidates the Military Police, Engineer, and Chemical Centers and Schools. This recommendation improves the MANSCEN concept by consolidating functionally related Branch Centers & Schools. It improves upon training capabilities while eliminating excess capacity at institutional training installations. This provides the same or better level of service at a reduced cost. Additionally, this relocation places the CSS Center at the same installation that houses the Combined Arms Support Command (CASCOC) and the Army Logistic Management College, which further enhancing Fort Lee as the CSS Center of Excellence. It supports Army Transformation by collocating institutional training, MTOE units, and other TDA units in large numbers on single installations to support force stabilization.

What: The Defense Contract Management Agency (DCMA) Headquarters from Alexandria, VA.

Why: Enables the Army to close Metro Park III and IV, leased installations in Alexandria, VA. Moving this activity farther than 100 miles from the Pentagon provides dispersion of DoD Activities away from the dense concentration of personnel within the National Capital Region. This move has the added benefit of allowing DCMA to combine its headquarters facilities from two adjacent leased buildings into one facility that meets its current space requirements.

What: All components of the Defense Commissary Agency (DECA) from Virginia Beach, VA, San Antonio, TX, and Hopewell, VA.

Why: This relocation consolidates the DECA Eastern Region (Virginia Beach, VA), Midwest Region (San Antonio, TX), and headquarters element (Hopewell, VA) with DECA's main headquarters at Fort Lee. All these activities are moving out of leased space on to a military installation, which enhances security and gains efficiencies. It also consolidates Headquarters operations at single locations, and enhances security for DoD Activities.

What: Culinary Training from Lackland AFB, TX.

Why: This relocation establishes a Joint Center of Excellence for Culinary Training. It consolidates culinary training at the installation with the largest Service requirement and eliminates redundancy.

What: Transportation Management training from Lackland AFB, TX.

Why: This relocation eliminates redundancy by consolidating like training within Department of Defense. It consolidates these activities at the location with the largest amount of transportation training. Promotes the philosophy of Train as we fight (jointly), and improves training efficiencies at reduced costs.

Losing Activities

What: Mobilization processing functions to Fort Bragg, NC.

Why: Realigns a lower threshold mobilization site to an existing large capacity site and enables the transformation into a Joint Pre-Deployment/Mobilization Platform at Fort Bragg. Anticipate a long term effect of creating a pre-deployment/mobilization center of excellence, leveraging economies of scale, reducing costs, and improving service to mobilized service members. The creation of this platform at Fort Bragg has the added military value of strategic location, Power Projection Platform (PPP) and deployment capabilities.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
+1,228	+1,149	+5,011	\$ 626M

Implementation Timeline: According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications: (Fort Lee Work Force)

- Ft. Lee has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it will continue to do so.

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

- Ft Lee becomes the hub of Combat Service Support training with a CSS Center of Excellence. Its ability to absorb additional missions facilitates closing other installations and helps the Army generate an installation portfolio of multifunctional and joint installations that support Army requirements.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- Ft. Lee has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it will continue to do so.
- Ft Lee becomes the hub of Combat Service Support training with a CSS Center of Excellence. Its ability to absorb additional missions facilitates closing other installations and helps the Army generate an installation portfolio of multifunctional and joint installations that support Army requirements.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the change in mission to increase.
 - There will be more military families living in the local community, more children attending local schools and more customers at local businesses.

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BRAC Recommendations that impact Fort Lee:

Culinary Training to Fort Lee

Transportation Management School to Fort Lee

CSS Center Fort Lee

Consolidate DECA Regional Offices at Fort Lee

OSD 4th Estate Activities to Belvoir and National Naval Medical Center

Joint Mobilization Sites

Fort Monroe

BRAC 05 recommendations close Fort Monroe. This supports the Army objective of developing a portfolio of multi-functional installations matched to Army requirements, while eliminating excess capacity.

Incoming Activities

None.

Departing Activities

What: US Army Training & Doctrine Command (TRADOC) to Ft. Eustis, VA.

Why: The Joint Forces Command (JFCOM) at Norfolk Naval station is the proponent for joint training. There are organizational relationships between TRADOC and JFCOM that are preserved by TRADOC remaining in the Tidewater area of Virginia.

What: Installation Management Agency (IMA) Northeast Region Office and the Network Enterprise Technology Command (NETCOM) Northeast Region Office to Ft. Eustis, VA

Why: Supports the consolidation of the IMA Northeastern and Southeastern Region Offices into a single Eastern Region and the consolidation of the NETCOM Northeastern and Southeastern Region Offices into a single Eastern Region.

What: The Army Contracting Agency Northern Region to Ft. Eustis, VA.

Why: Provides for continued support of IMA and TRADOC, the two largest customers of this Agency.

What: Accessions Command and the Cadet Command to Ft. Knox, KY.

Why: Supports the creation of a single Human Resources Command at Ft. Knox.

Other

What: Several offices, including the Joint Task Force Civil Support, a PEO STAMIS Office, and other small Navy, Air Force and DoD offices.

Why: These small offices will be placed after the major BRAC movements in coordination with their agencies guidance.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
-1,373	-1,948	-20	\$ 0

Implementation Timeline: According to BRAC law, this action must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications: (Fort Monroe Work Force)

- Ft. Monroe has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it was a difficult decision to close it.
- Ft. Monroe has made significant contributions to supporting the Army's missions; however the Army must now look to future requirements and develop an installation portfolio that can support and sustain its new force structure, and missions as the Army transforms to an expeditionary force.
- Each unit and activity transferred from Ft. Monroe has been placed to enhance its operational or support capability through consolidations or co-locations.
- The result of these hard decisions is a basing configuration that better supports our transforming Army and saves money.
- Two-thirds of the positions moving off of Ft. Monroe remain in the Tidewater area.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- Ft. Monroe has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it was a difficult decision to close it.
- Ft. Monroe has made significant contributions to supporting the Army's missions; however the Army must now look to future requirements and develop an installation portfolio that can support and sustain its new force structure, and missions as the Army transforms to an expeditionary force.
- Two-thirds of the positions moving off of Ft. Monroe remain in the Tidewater area; thus the local economic impact should be mitigated.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

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BRAC Recommendations impacting Ft. Monroe

- Close Ft. Monroe

Fort Myer

BRAC 05 recommendations generate no major impacts at Ft Myer. To gain efficiencies through Joint basing, Fort Myer will assume installation management responsibilities for the Marine Corps installation at Henderson Hall.

Incoming Activities

None.

Departing Activities

None.

Other

What: Consolidate installation management of Ft. Myer and Henderson Hall under Ft. Myer.

Why: This recommendation seeks to provide better services at better prices by consolidating the installation management of the installations in the region and consolidating management of commonly provided functions.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
0	0	0	\$ 0

Internal Communications: (Fort Myer Work Force)

- The Army recognizes the important and historical missions performed at Ft. Myer, and the value of its proximity to the Nation's Capital.
- The BRAC 05 recommendation to generate a Joint Base with Henderson Hall has no impact on the Ft. Myer workforce.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Army recognizes the important and historical missions performed at Ft. Myer, and the value of its proximity to the Nation's Capital.
- The BRAC 05 recommendation to generate a Joint Base with Henderson Hall has no impact on the Ft. Myer workforce.
- There is no impact to the communities surrounding Ft. Myer.

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BRAC Recommendations impacting Ft. Myer

- Establish Joint Bases

WASHINGTON

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build 3 Armed Forces Reserve Centers and 1 Organizational Maintenance Facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close 5 Army Reserve Centers • Close 4 Army National Guard Centers with State permission • Close Ft Lawton by disestablishing the 70th Regional Readiness Command and relocating all other units to Ft Lewis
Ft Lewis	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation management of McChord AFB • 104th Division (IT) from Vancouver Barracks and Reserve Component Maneuver Enhancement Brigade from Ft Lawton • Mobilization processing functions from Naval Submarine Base Bangor • All medical functions from McChord AFB • Validated the temporary stationing of a SBCT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of correctional facilities to Naval Submarine Base Bangor

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
185	45	0	\$36.0	\$15.9

- Ft Lewis assumes the additional management responsibilities for joint mobilization missions and installation management of McChord AFB.
- Transfer of management of correctional functions creates a Northwestern Joint Regional Correctional Facility.
- The disestablishment of the 62nd Medical Group at McChord AFB and transfer to Ft Lewis eliminates excess medical capacity and locates military medical personnel in areas with enhanced opportunities for medical practice.
- Closing RC facilities is offset by the construction of modern AFRCs that will be the right size and design to support units that will be stationed there and will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 1990 RC soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in the State of Washington

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of Washington into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed facilities will provide the capability to conduct Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Anti-Terror / Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

AFRC Fairchild Air Force Base, WA (New Facility)

Close Mann Hall Army Reserve Center, Area Maintenance Support Shop #80 and Walker Army Reserve Center in Spokane, WA and relocate units to a new consolidated Armed Forces Reserve Center and Organizational Maintenance Shop on Fairchild Air Force Base. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate units from the following Washington ARNG facilities: Washington ARNG Armory and Organizational Maintenance Shop, Geiger Field, Washington.

AFRC Yakima Training Center, WA (New Facility)

Close Wagenaar Army Reserve Center Pasco, Washington and relocate units to a new consolidated Armed Forces Reserve Center on Yakima Training Center. Realign Pendleton Army Reserve Center on Yakima Training Center by moving all assigned units to the new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Yakima Training Center. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate units from the following Washington ARNG facility: Washington ARNG Ellensburg Readiness Center.

AFRC Everett, WA (New Facility)

Close the Oswald United States Army Reserve Center, Everett, Washington, and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in the Everett, Washington area if the Army is able to acquire suitable land for construction of the new facility. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate units from the following Washington ARNG facilities: Washington ARNG Everett Readiness Center and Snohomish Readiness Center.

Why: The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best locations because they optimized the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Other

The Department of Defense understands that the State of Washington will close four Washington Army National Guard Centers: Geiger Field, Everett, Snohomish and Ellensburg and one Organizational Maintenance Shop, Geiger Field, Washington. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

Quantitative Results

Number of USAR Centers Closed for that state	5	Number of opportunities to close ARNG Armories for that state	4
Approximate Closing Square Footage	193,000	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	254,599

Estimated Implementation Timeline:

Design new AFRCs and acquire land	FY06	Construct new AFRCs	FY07
Relocate units to new AFRCs	FY08	Shut down closing facilities	FY08

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of Washington will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 1990 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DoD.

- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities. Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.
- A team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command conducted a military value assessment of state-owned and Army Reserve sub-threshold facilities. These facilities were assessed, specifically against DoD Criteria one through four, in their ability to support joint stationing options that enhance Army and DoD transformation.
- The Department of the Army decided to consolidate multiple Army Reserve Centers and, where allowed, Army National Guard Armories into modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers because of their potential to enhance Reserve Component operations, training, mobilization and power projection capabilities, and their ability to sustain recruiting and retention.
- The sites for the new AFRCs are also based on their ability to consolidate functions wherever appropriate, to include schools, personnel, logistics, and other management functions.
- New AFRC sites were also selected based on their ability to relocate Reserve Component units and activities from leased and encroached properties that do not meet anti-terrorism and force-protection requirements onto established military facilities, and their ability to ensure the future readiness of Army forces while reducing the long-term costs of sustaining the base structure.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the closure of these Reserve Component properties and the construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center will be minimal.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

08 Sept 05	BRAC Commission recommendations due to President
23 Sept 05	President approves/disapproves Commission recommendations
20 Oct 05	Commission resubmits recommendations (if initially rejected by President)
07 Nov 05	President submits final recommendations to Congress. Once submitted, the plan becomes final within 45 legislative days, unless Congress passes a joint resolution to block the entire package.

According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Fort Lewis

BRAC had no major impacts on Ft Lewis, and primarily affects only garrison management functions. The Army intends Fort Lewis to gain reserve unit responsibilities and to assume additional management functions for joint mobilization missions and installation management of McChord AFB. BRAC analysis validated the FY05 relocation of the 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment (ACR) at Fort Polk to Fort Lewis, WA.

Incoming Activities

What: 104th Division (IT) from Vancouver Barracks, WA and reserve component Maneuver Enhancement Brigade from Ft. Lawton, WA.

Why: This recommendation is part of larger recommendation to close Vancouver Barracks and Ft. Lawton and establish a USAR Northwest Regional Command & Control structure. This is in support of the Army Reserve's C2 restructuring initiative to consolidate from 10 Regional Readiness Commands down to four.

AFRC Yakima Training Center, WA (New Facility)

Close Wagenaar Army Reserve Center Pasco, Washington and relocate units to a new consolidated Armed Forces Reserve Center on Yakima Training Center. Realign Pendleton Army Reserve Center on Yakima Training Center by moving all assigned units to the new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Yakima Training Center. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate units from the following Washington ARNG facility: Washington ARNG Ellensburg Readiness Center.

Why: Transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of Washington into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies.

Departing Activities

None.

Other

What: Consolidate installation management of Ft. Lewis and McChord AFB under Ft. Lewis.

Why: This recommendation seeks to provide better services at better prices by consolidating the installation management of the installations in the region and consolidating management of commonly provided functions.

What: Create a joint mobilization site at Ft. Lewis by transferring mobilization processing functions to Ft. Lewis from Naval Submarine Base Bangor, WA.

Why: This recommendation supports the realignment of eight low threshold mobilization sites to four large capacity Joint Pre-Deployment/Mobilization Platforms. These realignments are expected to develop pre-deployment/mobilization centers of excellence and will reduce costs by leveraging the economies of scale inherent in operations at large installations.

What: Transfer management of correctional functions at Ft. Lewis to Naval Submarine Base Bangor, WA to establish the Northwestern Joint Regional Correctional Facility.

Why: This recommendation supports the realignment of corrections management into five Level II Joint Regional Correctional Facilities.

What: Assume all medical functions from McChord AFB, WA.

Why: The disestablishment of the 62nd Medical Group at McChord AFB and transfer of functions to Ft. Lewis, eliminates excess medical capacity and locates military medical personnel in areas with enhanced opportunities for medical practice.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts ¹			MILCON Cost Estimate
Military	Civilian	Student	
+185	+45	+0	\$ 36 Million

Implementation Timeline: According to BRAC law, these actions must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Internal Communications : (Fort Lewis Work Force)

- The BRAC 05 analysis recognized the importance of Ft. Lewis and its current missions.
- The BRAC recommendations have negligible impact on the Ft. Lewis workforce.

External Communications : (Civilian community)

- The BRAC 05 analysis recognized the importance of Ft. Lewis and its current missions.
- BRAC recommendations at Ft. Lewis shift management responsibilities for several military functions.
- There is no impact to workforce or the communities surrounding Ft. Lewis.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps :

16 May 05 SECDEF forwards Recommendations to BRAC Commission
08 Sept 05 BRAC Commission recommendations due to President
23 Sept 05 President approves/disapproves Commission recommendations

¹ Based on FY03 ASIP data. Does not reflect any personnel changes resulting from standard programming and Command Plan actions since FY03.

- 20 Oct 05 Commission resubmits recommendations (if initially rejected by President)
- 07 Nov 05 President submits final recommendations to Congress. Once submitted, the plan becomes final within 45 legislative days, unless Congress passes a joint resolution to block the entire package.

BRAC Recommendations that impact Ft. Lewis

- Establish Joint Bases
- Joint Mobilization
- Regional Correctional Facilities
- McChord AFB Medical to Ft. Lewis
- USAR Command & Control - Northwest

WEST VIRGINIA

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build 3 new Armed Forces Reserve Centers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close 4 Army Reserve Centers • Close 3 Army National Guard Armories with State permission

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
0	0	0	\$0.0	\$0.0

- Closing RC facilities is offset by the construction of modern AFRCs that will be the right size and design to support units that will be stationed there. Transforming RC facilities in West Virginia will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 790 RC soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in the State of West Virginia

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of West Virginia into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed facilities will provide the capability to conduct Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Anti-Terror / Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) Elkins (New Facility)

Close the Elkins US Army Reserve Center and its supporting Maintenance Shop in Beverly, West Virginia and re-locate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in the vicinity of Elkins, WV, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate West Virginia Army National Guard Units from the Readiness Center in Elkins, WV if the State decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Fairmont (New Facility)

Close the 1LT Harry Colburn US Army Reserve Center and its supporting Maintenance Shop in Fairmont, West Virginia and re-locate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in the vicinity of Fairmont, WV, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate West Virginia National Guard Units from the Readiness Center in Fairmont, WV if the State decides to relocate those National Guard units.

AFRC Spencer-Ripley (New Facility)

Close SSG Roy Kuhl US Army Reserve Center and Maintenance Facility in Ripley and the MAJ Elbert Bias USAR Center, Huntington, West Virginia and re-locate units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in the vicinity of Ripley, West Virginia, if the Army is able to acquire land suitable for the construction of the facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate West Virginia National Guard Units from the West Virginia Army National Guard Readiness Center in Spencer, West Virginia if the State of West Virginia decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Why: The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best locations because they optimized the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Other

The Department of Defense understands that the State of West Virginia will close three West Virginia Army Guard Armories: Spencer, Fairmont, and Elkins, West Virginia. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these closed facilities into the new AFRCs.

Quantitative Results

USAR Facilities closing	4	ARNG Facilities closing	3
Approximate Closing Square Footage	112,174	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	150,924

Estimated Implementation Timeline:

Design new AFRCs and acquire land	FY06	Construct new AFRCs	FY07
Relocate units to new AFRCs	FY08	Shut down closing facilities	FY08

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of West Virginia will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 790 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DoD.
- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army

had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities. Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.

- A team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command conducted a military value assessment of state-owned and Army Reserve sub-threshold facilities. These facilities were assessed, specifically against DoD Criteria one through four, in their ability to support joint stationing options that enhance Army and DoD transformation.
- The Department of the Army decided to consolidate multiple Army Reserve Centers and, where allowed, Army National Guard Armories into modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers because of their potential to enhance Reserve Component operations, training, mobilization and power projection capabilities, and their ability to sustain recruiting and retention.
- The sites for the new AFRCs are also based on their ability to consolidate functions wherever appropriate, to include schools, personnel, logistics, and other management functions.
- New AFRC sites were also selected based on their ability to relocate Reserve Component units and activities from leased and encroached properties that do not meet anti-terrorism and force-protection requirements onto established military facilities, and their ability to ensure the future readiness of Army forces while reducing the long-term costs of sustaining the base structure.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the closure of these Reserve Component properties and the construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center will be minimal.

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WISCONSIN

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
• Build a new Armed Force Reserve Center in Madison	• Close 2 Army Reserve Centers
Ft McCoy	
Gains	Losses
• Establish a new Army Reserve Regional Readiness Sustainment Command	• 84th Army Reserve Readiness Training Center (ARRTC) functions to Ft Knox

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
15	51	-297	\$19.5	\$3.7

- Expands the Reserve Component Command and Control mission at Ft McCoy as part of a major Reserve Component transformation.
- Closing RC facilities is offset by the construction of modern AFRCs that will be the right size and design to support units that will be stationed there. Transforming RC facilities in Wisconsin will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 994 RC soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in the State of Wisconsin

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of Wisconsin into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed facilities will provide the capability to conduct Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Anti-Terror / Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

AFRC Madison, WI (New Facility)

Close the Truman Olson and G.F. O'Connell US Army Reserve Centers in Madison, WI and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center (AFRC) in Madison, WI, if the Army can acquire suitable land for the construction of the new facilities. The new AFRC shall have the capability to accommodate Army National Guard units from the following Wisconsin Army National Guard Armories; the Madison Armory (Bowman Street), Madison Armory / OMS 9, and the Madison Armory (2400 Wright Street), if the state decides to relocate those units.

Why: The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The site selected was determined as the best location because it optimizes the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Other

The Department of Defense understands that the State of Wisconsin will realign the Madison Armory (Bowman Street) by re-locating the 64th Troop Command; the Madison Armory / OMS 9, by re-locating the 54th Civil Support Team, the Madison Armory (2400 Wright Street) by re-locating the 641st Troop Command. The Armed Forces Reserve Centers will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from these facilities to the new AFRC.

Quantitative Results

Number of USAR Centers Closed for that state	2	Number of opportunities to close ARNG Armories for that state	0
Approximate Closing Square Footage	49,100	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	47,447

Estimated Implementation Timeline:

Design new AFRCs and acquire land	FY06	Construct new AFRCs	FY07
Relocate units to new AFRCs	FY08	Shut down closing facilities	FY08

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of Wisconsin will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 994 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DoD.
- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities. Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.
- A team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command conducted a military value assessment of state-owned and Army Reserve sub-threshold facilities. These facilities were assessed, specifically against DoD Criteria one through four, in their ability to support joint stationing options that enhance Army and DoD transformation.

- The Department of the Army decided to consolidate multiple Army Reserve Centers and where allowed, Army National Guard Armories into modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers because of their potential to enhance Reserve Component operations, training, mobilization and power projection capabilities, and their ability to sustain recruiting and retention.
- The sites for the new AFRCs are also based on their ability to consolidate functions wherever appropriate, to include schools, personnel, logistics, and other management functions.
- New AFRC sites were also selected based on their ability to relocate Reserve Component units and activities from leased and encroached properties that do not meet anti-terrorism and force-protection requirements onto established military facilities, and their ability to ensure the future readiness of Army forces while reducing the long-term costs of sustaining the base structure.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the closure of these Reserve Component properties and the construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center will be minimal.

Approving BRAC Recommendations - Statutory Steps:

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According to BRAC law, this action must be initiated within two years and completed within six years from the date the President transmits the report to Congress.

Fort McCoy

The BRAC 05 recommendations expand the Reserve Component Command and Control mission at Fort McCoy as part of a major Reserve Component transformation. They also reshape the training mission on the installation.

Gaining Activities

What: Disestablishes the 88th Regional Readiness Command at Fort Snelling, MN and establishes an Army Reserve Regional Readiness Sustainment Command at Fort McCoy.

Why: Reshapes the mission focus of Fort McCoy to emphasize a greater role in Army Reserve Command and Control and capitalizes on its mobilization and deployment operational capabilities.

Losing Activities

What: Transfers the 84th Army Reserve Readiness Training Center (ARRTC) functions to Fort Knox, KY.

Why: Supports disestablishing the 88th Regional Readiness Command and the establishment a major Army Reserve Regional Readiness Sustainment Command at Fort McCoy. Moving the 84th ARRTC more centrally locates the command, and co-locates the organization with the Human Resources Command, Accessions Command, and Cadet Command.

Enhances military value, improves homeland defense, training and deployment capabilities, creates significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

Fort McCoy was determined as the best location within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units because it optimizes the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Quantitative Results

Net Personnel Impacts			MILCON	
Military	Civilian	Student	Square Feet	Cost Estimate
+15*	+81	-297	100,000	\$19,468,718

WYOMING

Reserve Component	
Gains	Losses
• Build a new Readiness Center and Field Maintenance Shop	• Close 2 National Guard Armories with State permission

Army Net Personnel Impacts			Active Army MILCON (\$M)	Army Economic Impact (\$M)
Military	Civilian	Student	Cost Estimate	Total State Salary Change
0	0	0	\$0.0	\$0.0

- Closing RC facilities is offset by the construction of modern AFRCs that will be the right size and design to support units that will be stationed there. Transforming RC facilities in Wyoming will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 700 RC soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in the State of Wyoming

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Reserve Component facilities in the State of Wyoming into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed facilities will provide the capability to conduct Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Anti-Terror / Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the the Army National Guard.

Joint Force Headquarters/AASF Cheyenne, Wyoming (New Facility)

Close Wyoming Army National Guard (WYARNG) Army Aviation Support Facility (AASF) in Cheyenne, Wyoming (DA leased facility) and relocate Army National Guard units and aviation functions to a new WYARNG AASF, Readiness Center, and Field Maintenance Shop (FMS) on F.E. Warren Air Force Base, Wyoming. The new readiness center/FMS shall have the capability to accommodate Army National Guard units from the Joint Force Headquarters Complex in Cheyenne, Wyoming, if the state decides to relocate those units.

Why: The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The site selected was determined as the best location because it optimizes the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Other

The Department of Defense understands that the State of Wyoming will close the Thermopolis Armory (vacant- no units relocating) and the Joint Force Headquarters Armory (adjacent to F.E. Warren Air Force Base). The new facility will have the capability to accommodate these units if the state decides to relocate those units.

Quantitative Results

Number of USAR Centers Closed for that state		Number of opportunities to close ARNG Armories for that state	2
Approximate Closing Square Footage	125,600	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	290,000

Estimated Implementation Timeline:

Design new AFRCs and acquire land	FY06	Construct new AFRCs	FY07
Relocate units to new AFRCs	FY08	Shut down closing facilities	FY08

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the State of Wyoming will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 700 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DoD.
- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities. Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.
- A team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command conducted a military value assessment of state-owned and Army Reserve sub-threshold facilities. These facilities were assessed, specifically against DoD Criteria one through

four, in their ability to support joint stationing options that enhance Army and DoD transformation.

- The Department of the Army decided to consolidate multiple Army Reserve Centers and where allowed, Army National Guard Armories into modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers because of their potential to enhance Reserve Component operations, training, mobilization and power projection capabilities, and their ability to sustain recruiting and retention.
- The sites for the new AFRCs are also based on their ability to consolidate functions wherever appropriate, to include schools, personnel, logistics, and other management functions.
- New AFRC sites were also selected based on their ability to relocate Reserve Component units and activities from leased and encroached properties that do not meet anti-terrorism and force-protection requirements onto established military facilities, and their ability to ensure the future readiness of Army forces while reducing the long-term costs of sustaining the base structure.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the closure of these Reserve Component properties and the construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center will be minimal.

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** Military figure includes Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) numbers of Reserve Component soldiers relocating from inactivating commands. The FTE number is derived by multiplying the number of officers, warrant officers, and enlisted soldiers by 65 days (48 drill days plus 17 annual training days per year), divided by 365 days per year to calculate the full-time equivalent number of personnel. This number is then added to active duty personnel numbers to provide a total.*

Internal Communications: (Fort McCoy Work Force)

- Fort McCoy has played a long and storied role in the history of the US Army and it was recognized for its strategic importance to the Army and DoD.
- The transformation objectives of the US Army seek to retain installations that are capable of accepting multiple missions. Fort McCoy is an installation of high military value.
- Fort McCoy is a center of gravity for USAR Command and Control transformation.
- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. Ft. McCoy is an ideal location to support this transformation.
- Moving Reserve units to Ft McCoy will improve training, readiness and quality of life for Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- Fort McCoy is vital to the United States Army Reserve command and control mission.
- Multi-purpose installations were retained to support the widest range of possible missions.
- As the majority of the Reserve Activities moving onto Ft McCoy come from the local geographic region, the community impacts should be negligible..

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BRAC Recommendations that impact Fort McCoy:

Department of the Army - Maneuver Training

Department of the Army - USAR Command and Control Northwest

Transform Reserve Component Facilities in New England

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Reserve Component facilities in New England into multi-functional installations that will enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed facilities will provide the capability to conduct Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Anti-Terror / Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

Command and Control New England

What:

- Close the Westover Armed Forces Reserve Center, Chicopee, Massachusetts, the MacArthur United States Army Reserve Center, Springfield, Massachusetts, the United States Army Reserve Area Maintenance Support Activity, Windsor Locks, Connecticut, and realign the Malony United States Army Reserve Center on Devens Reserve Forces Training Area by disestablishing the 94th Regional Readiness Command, and relocate all units from the closed facilities to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Westover Air Reserve Base. Establish an Army Reserve Sustainment Brigade headquarters in the new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Westover Air Reserve Base.
- Realign Devens Reserve Forces Training Area by relocating the 5th JTF, 654th ASG and the 382nd MP Battalion to the new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Westover Air Reserve Base. The new Armed Forces Reserve Center shall have the capability to accommodate Massachusetts Army National Guard units from the Massachusetts Army National Guard Armory in Agawam Massachusetts, if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Why: The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The site selected was determined as the best location because it optimizes the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Other

The Department of Defense understands that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts will close one Massachusetts Army National Guard Armory in Agawam, Massachusetts. The Armed Forces Reserve Center will have the capability to accommodate these units if the State decides to relocate the units from the closed facilities into the new AFRC.

Quantitative Results

Number of USAR Centers Closed for that state	3	Number of opportunities to close ARNG Armories for that state	1
Approximate Closing Square Footage	211,480	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	434,251

Estimated Implementation Timeline:

Design new AFRCs and acquire land	FY06	Construct new AFRCs	FY07
Relocate units to new AFRCs	FY08	Shut down closing facilities	FY08

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in New England will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 1045 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DoD.

- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities. Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.
- A team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command conducted a military value assessment of state-owned and Army Reserve sub-threshold facilities. These facilities were assessed, specifically against DoD Criteria one through four, in their ability to support joint stationing options that enhance Army and DoD transformation.
- The Department of the Army decided to consolidate multiple Army Reserve Centers and, where allowed, Army National Guard Armories into modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers because of their potential to enhance Reserve Component operations, training, mobilization and power projection capabilities, and their ability to sustain recruiting and retention.
- The sites for the new AFRCs are also based on their ability to consolidate functions wherever appropriate, to include schools, personnel, logistics, and other management functions.
- New AFRC sites were also selected based on their ability to relocate Reserve Component units and activities from leased and encroached properties that do not meet anti-terrorism and force-protection requirements onto established military facilities, and their ability to ensure the future readiness of Army forces while reducing the long-term costs of sustaining the base structure.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the closure of these Reserve Component properties and the construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center will be minimal.

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Transform Army Reserve Command and Control in the North East

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Army Reserve Command and Control in the North East to enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed organizations and facilities will convert non-deployable commands into deployable force structure, and improve the capability to conduct Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Anti-Terror / Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

Command and Control North East

What:

- Realign Pitt USARC, Coraopolis, PA by disestablishing the HQ 99th Regional Readiness Command and establishing a Northeast Regional Readiness Command Headquarters at Ft. Dix, NJ.
- Close Camp Kilmer, NJ and relocate the HQ 78th Division and establish a Sustainment Unit of Action at Ft. Dix, NJ.
- Realign Ft. Totten, NY by disestablishing the HQ 77th Regional Readiness Command and establishing a Maneuver Enhancement Brigade at Ft. Dix, NJ.
- Realign Ft. Sheridan IL by relocating the 244th Aviation Brigade to Ft. Dix, NJ.
- Realign Ft. Dix, NJ by relocating Equipment Concentration Site 27 to the New Jersey Army National Guard Mobilization and Training Equipment Site joint facility at Lakehurst, NJ.
- Close Charles Kelly Support Center and relocate units to Pitt US Army Reserve Center, PA.
- Close Carpenter USARC, Poughkeepsie, NY, close McDonald USARC, Jamaica, NY, close Ft. Tilden USARC, Far Rockaway, NY, close Muller USARC, Bronx, NY, and relocate units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center at Ft. Totten, NY.
- Close the United States Army Reserve Center on Ft. Hamilton, NY and relocate the New York Recruiting Battalion Headquarters and Army Reserve units into a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Ft. Hamilton, NY. The new AFRC shall have the capacity to accommodate units from the NYARNG 47th Regiment Marcy Armory, Brooklyn and the Brooklyn Bedford Armory/OMS, Brooklyn NY if the state decides to relocate those National Guard units.

Why: The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best locations because they optimized the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Quantitative Results

Number of USAR Centers Closed for that state	6	Number of opportunities to close ARNG Armories for that state	3
Approximate Closing Square Footage	1,285,000	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	629,701

Estimated Implementation Timeline:

Design new AFRCs and acquire land	FY06	Construct new AFRCs	FY07
Relocate units to new AFRCs	FY08	Shut down closing facilities	FY08

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the North East will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 3960 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DoD.
- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities. Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.
- A team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command conducted a military value assessment of state-owned and Army Reserve sub-threshold facilities. These facilities were assessed, specifically against DoD Criteria one through four, in their ability to support joint stationing options that enhance Army and DoD transformation.
- The Department of the Army decided to consolidate multiple Army Reserve Centers and, where allowed, Army National Guard Armories into modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers because of their potential to enhance Reserve Component operations, training, mobilization and power projection capabilities, and their ability to sustain recruiting and retention.
- The sites for the new AFRCs are also based on their ability to consolidate functions wherever appropriate, to include schools, personnel, logistics, and other management functions.
- New AFRC sites were also selected based on their ability to relocate Reserve Component units and activities from leased and encroached properties that do not meet anti-terrorism and force-protection requirements onto established military facilities, and their ability to ensure the future readiness of Army forces while reducing the long-term costs of sustaining the base structure.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the closure of these Reserve Component properties and the construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center will be minimal.

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Transform Army Reserve Command and Control in the North West

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Army Reserve Command and Control in the North West to enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed organizations and facilities will convert non-deployable commands into deployable force structure, and improve the capability to conduct Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Anti-Terror / Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

Command and Control North West

What:

- Close Vancouver Barracks and relocate the 104th Division (IT) to Ft. Lewis, WA. Relocate all other units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center in Vancouver, WA.
- Close Ft. Lawton by disestablishing the 70th Regional Readiness Command, relocate all other units to a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Ft. Lewis, WA and establish a Maneuver Enhancement Brigade.
- Realign Fort Snelling, MN by disestablishing the 88th Regional Readiness Command and establish the Northwest Regional Readiness Command Headquarters at Ft. McCoy, WI.
- Realign the Wichita US Army Reserve Center by disestablishing the 89th Regional Readiness Command and establishing a Sustainment Unit of Action at the Wichita Army Reserve Center in support of the Northwest Regional Readiness Command at Ft. McCoy, WI.
- Realign Ft. Douglas, UT by disestablishing the 96th Regional Readiness Command and establishing a Sustainment Unit of Action in support of the Northwest Regional Readiness Command at Ft. McCoy, WI.

Why: The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best locations because they optimized the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Quantitative Results

Number of USAR Centers Closed for that state	2	Number of opportunities to close ARNG Armories for that state	0
Approximate Closing Square Footage	540,000	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	220,000

Estimated Implementation Timeline:

Design new AFRCs and acquire land	FY06	Construct new AFRCs	FY07
Relocate units to new AFRCs	FY08	Shut down closing facilities	FY08

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the North West will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 2680 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DoD.
- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities. Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.

- A team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command conducted a military value assessment of state-owned and Army Reserve sub-threshold facilities. These facilities were assessed, specifically against DoD Criteria one through four, in their ability to support joint stationing options that enhance Army and DoD transformation.
- The Department of the Army decided to consolidate multiple Army Reserve Centers and, where allowed, Army National Guard Armories into modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers because of their potential to enhance Reserve Component operations, training, mobilization and power projection capabilities, and their ability to sustain recruiting and retention.
- The sites for the new AFRCs are also based on their ability to consolidate functions wherever appropriate, to include schools, personnel, logistics, and other management functions.
- New AFRC sites were also selected based on their ability to relocate Reserve Component units and activities from leased and encroached properties that do not meet anti-terrorism and force-protection requirements onto established military facilities, and their ability to ensure the future readiness of Army forces while reducing the long-term costs of sustaining the base structure.
- It is a part of the plan to transform our Armed Services.
- We expect the demands on the community and the benefits to the community from the closure of these Reserve Component properties and the construction of a new Armed Forces Reserve Center will be minimal.

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Transform Army Reserve Command and Control in the Southeast

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Army Reserve Command and Control in the Southeast to enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed organizations and facilities will convert non-deployable commands into deployable force structure, and improve the capability to conduct Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Anti-Terror / Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

Command and Control Southeast

What:

- Realign Birmingham Armed Forces Reserve Center Alabama by disestablishing the 81st Regional Readiness Command, and establishing the Army Reserve South East Regional Readiness Command in a new Armed Forces Reserve Center on Ft. Jackson, SC.
- Close Louisville United States Army Reserve Center and relocate the 100th DIV(IT) headquarters to Ft. Knox, Kentucky.

Why: The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best locations because they optimized the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Quantitative Results

Number of USAR Centers Closed for that state	1	Number of opportunities to close ARNG Armories for that state	0
Approximate Closing Square Footage	124,000	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	150,000

Estimated Implementation Timeline:

Design new AFRCs and acquire land	FY06	Construct new AFRCs	FY07
Relocate units to new AFRCs	FY08	Shut down closing facilities	FY08

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the Southeast will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 1094 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DoD.
- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities. Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.
- A team of functional experts from Headquarters, Department of the Army, the Office of the State Adjutant General, and the Army Reserve Regional Readiness Command conducted a military value assessment of state-owned and Army Reserve sub-threshold facilities. These facilities were assessed, specifically against DoD Criteria one through

four, in their ability to support joint stationing options that enhance Army and DoD transformation.

- The Department of the Army decided to consolidate multiple Army Reserve Centers and, where allowed, Army National Guard Armories into modern Armed Forces Reserve Centers because of their potential to enhance Reserve Component operations, training, mobilization and power projection capabilities, and their ability to sustain recruiting and retention.
- The sites for the new AFRCs are also based on their ability to consolidate functions wherever appropriate, to include schools, personnel, logistics, and other management functions.
- New AFRC sites were also selected based on their ability to relocate Reserve Component units and activities from leased and encroached properties that do not meet anti-terrorism and force-protection requirements onto established military facilities, and their ability to ensure the future readiness of Army forces while reducing the long-term costs of sustaining the base structure.
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Transform Army Reserve Command and Control in the South West

BRAC 2005 recommendations transform Army Reserve Command and Control in the South West to enhance unit readiness, increase training opportunities, and generate operational efficiencies. These transformed organizations and facilities will convert non-deployable commands into deployable force structure, and improve the capability to conduct Soldier Readiness Processing and Home Station Mobilization, reduce the number of substandard / undersized Reserve Component facilities, enhance Anti-Terror / Force-Protection, promote effective recruiting and retention, and enhance the Homeland Security and Homeland Defense capabilities of the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

Command and Control South West

What:

- Realign the Joint Force Training Base Los Alamitos, CA by disestablishing the 63rd Regional Readiness Command (RRC) Headquarters, Robinson Hall, USARC and activating a Southwest Regional Readiness Command headquarters at Moffett Field, CA in a new AFRC.
- Realign Camp Pike Reserve Complex, Little Rock, AR by disestablishing the 90th RRC and activating a Sustainment Brigade.
- Close the Major General Harry Twaddle United States Armed Forces Reserve Center, Oklahoma City, OK, and relocate the 95th DIV (IT) to Fort Sill, OK.
- Realign Camp Parks Reserve Forces Training Area, CA, by relocating the 91st Div (TSD) to Fort Hunter Liggett, CA.

Why: The implementation of this recommendation will enhance military value, improve homeland defense capability, greatly improve training and deployment capability, create significant efficiencies and cost savings, and is consistent with the Army's force structure plans and Army transformational objectives.

This recommendation considered feasible locations within the demographic and geographic areas of the closing facilities and affected units. The sites selected were determined as the best locations because they optimized the Reserve Components ability to recruit and retain Reserve Component soldiers and to train and mobilize units impacted by this recommendation.

This recommendation provides the opportunity for other Local, State, or Federal organizations to partner with the Reserve Components to enhance Homeland Security and Homeland Defense at a reduced cost to those agencies.

Quantitative Results

Number of USAR Centers Closed for that state	1	Number of opportunities to close ARNG Armories for that state	0
Approximate Closing Square Footage	128,000	Approximate New Military Construction Square Footage	200,000

Estimated Implementation Timeline:

Design new AFRCs and acquire land	FY06	Construct new AFRCs	FY07
Relocate units to new AFRCs	FY08	Shut down closing facilities	FY08

Internal Communications:

- The Army knows that transforming Reserve Component facilities is the key to enable Reserve forces to better meet current and future operational requirements. BRAC helps us get there.
- Closing these Reserve Component facilities is offset by the construction of a modern Armed Forces Reserve Center that will be the right size and design to support our unit and other local Guard and Reserve units that will be stationed there.
- Transforming Reserve Component facilities in the South West will improve training, readiness and quality of life for more than 1450 Reserve Component soldiers, full-time unit support personnel, and their families.

External Communications: (Civilian community)

- The Secretary of Defense's BRAC 2005 recommendations demonstrate that Reserve Component facilities are valuable installations to the Army and DoD.
- The Department of the Army has more than 4000 Reserve Component facilities across the United States. Because of the sheer numbers of these facilities, the process the Army had developed for arriving at a quantitative military value score for its 97 major installations (including leases) was not practical for its Reserve Component facilities. Additionally, if measured by the active process, which valued training lands and ranges among other things, the Reserve Component facilities would not have compared well against the active installations. For these reasons, it was the military judgment of the Department of the Army that it needed to craft a unique approach for ascertaining the overall military value of Reserve Component facilities.
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